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# THE GUARDIAN

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Government forces 1.5pc base rate rise • Record £4.52 billion wiped off share prices

## Oil and dollar undermine rescue of sliding pound

By Peter Rodgers, City Editor  
A surging dollar and a Norwegian decision to abandon official oil prices yesterday seriously undermined the Government's dramatic mid-morning rescue for the pound, which continued sliding during the afternoon and evening.  
In a move which will lead to a rise of about 1.5 per cent in mortgage rates and damage economic recovery, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr

The rise in interest rates upsets the budget arithmetic and means that the Chancellor may no longer be able to make tax cuts of £1.5 billion or more.  
Shares also recorded a record one day fall of £4.52 billion, according to a calculation by Datastream using a 1,000 share index. The previous record fall was £4.194 billion on May 30 last year. The Financial Times 30 share index plunged 19 to 949.2.  
Unlike his reaction to last summer's big interest rate rise, Mr Lawson was unable to promise a rapid reduction when he answered questions in the Commons, and he dropped dark hints about problems in public borrowing and money supply growth.

Mr Hattersley (right), who led the Commons attack on Mr Lawson (left)

However, sterling clearly fared worse than the rest because of the oil price problem and a less-than-enthusiastic reaction to the interest rate rises totalling 2.5 per cent. It hit \$1.1320 at its best point, before plunging again, but was also down at the end of the day against the German mark and other major currencies.  
The Bank of England's sterling index, measuring it against a basket of currencies, ended 0.5 down at 70.8 per cent of its 1975 value, a new closing low and only 0.2 above its opening level before the interest rate rise.  
If the further fall in sterling is pinned firmly on the dollar, then the Government may be able to avoid a further rise in interest rates. But some City experts believe that if oil prices take over, it will still be very difficult to control the fall in the pound, whatever happens with interest rates.  
The surge in the dollar gives

added urgency to the meeting of finance ministers of the top five industrial nations in Washington, Mr Lawson flies out tomorrow, and the dollar problem is bound to be top of the agenda.  
Many City dealers were highly critical of the Government's public relations but the Treasury maintained that the City had been increased by its "decisive move."  
The surge was at its fiercest as Mr Lawson stood up in the Commons. At virtually the same time, the Statoil announcement was undermining the Government's funding efforts, because it wrong-footed a new £800 million tap stock announced by the Bank of England in the gilt market.  
The CBI said businessmen would expect interest rates to come down "as soon as the speculators have been seen off." The 2.5 percentage point rise in interest rates will cost industry nearly £700 million a year.  
Christopher Hillier adds: City analysts expect any budget tax cuts to be smaller after the run on the pound and market fears of spending and borrowing going above target.  
Mr Lawson, a Treasury official said, was more likely to be a bit more cautious about the budget especially as one of the things which concerned the markets were the backbench critics calling for more spending.  
Nothing had been decided, but it was possible that the £7 billion borrowing target for next year could now be re-

Whitehall put skids under pound, page 22; City Notebook, page 21; Leader comment, Letters, page 10; Policy hit pound barrier, Spirit of new realism, page 19  
Nigel Lawson, ordered a 1.5 per cent rise in the clearing bank base lending rates to 12 per cent.  
He did this by reviving the old Minimum Lending Rate, which has lain dormant since 1981. Base rates rose 1 per cent last Friday because of the run on the pound.  
After a brief recovery, following the Bank of England's announcement of the new minimum lending rate, the pound sagged again to close at \$1.1105 in London, 1.92 cents lower than on Friday, although above the lows of \$1.1020 seen in the Far East yesterday before London markets opened.  
In New York, it briefly slipped back down \$1.11 but closed at \$1.1125. A New York dealer blamed the attack on sterling on disappointment that the base rate rise was not even higher.

He said that the new 12 per cent MLR "demonstrates the Government's resolve to maintain sound monetary conditions and to take whatever steps are necessary to ensure continued success in the battle against inflation."  
The Building Societies Association is to meet on Friday to discuss a rise in mortgage rates, and the BSA chairman, Mr Herbert Walden, said an increase was inevitable.  
Asked whether an increase of less than 2 per cent would be competitive, Mr Walden said: "We're very competitive at the moment and I think that we could remain competitive with an increase which perhaps might not go as far."  
Opinion in the movement centres now on an increase of 1.25 to 1.5 per cent, but the larger of the two figures seems much more likely. It will add over 0.5 per cent to the retail price index.

The clearing banks, whose savings rates the building societies want to beat, did not agree on their new basic deposit rates, which ranged from 9 to 9.5 per cent.  
As the pound continued sliding, City reaction ranged between an open verdict and bleak projections of further interest rate rises, although probably not immediately.  
Mr Stephen Lewis of brokers Phillips and Drew said: "On balance, the next move in interest rates could still be upwards."  
Government officials acknowledged that the action by Norway's state oil company, Statil, in abandoning official prices had had a sharp impact on the pound.  
But the picture was confused because it was a day when the dollar soared to a 12-year high over DM 3.20 to a new record against the French franc and to a 9-year high against the Swiss franc.

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Turn to back page, col. 2

## Surrogate baby taken to US

By Thomas Milne  
A High Court judge yesterday gave his reasons for deciding at a private hearing last Friday that Baby Cotton — the 10-day-old girl at the centre of the surrogate motherhood controversy — should be handed over to her natural father and his wife.  
The couple are believed to have taken the child to their home in the United States. The baby will remain a ward of court, but the normal rules of adoption instead of close

## Rate-cap axe hits arts in London

By Nicholas de Jongh, Arts Correspondent  
FOUR HUNDRED arts organisations, including the English National Opera, the National Theatre, the London Festival Ballet and the London Orchestral Society, are expected to lose their entire Greater London Council Arts Grants in 1985-86 because of cuts necessitated by rate-capping.  
The results will be devastating, Mr Peter Pitt, the GLC's Arts Committee chairman, said yesterday. "Arts funding is so hugely vulnerable and it's not a statutory requirement."

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At the Arts Council, the drama panel is being compelled to give average grant increases of only 1.5 per cent to the 50 theatre and building-based companies it supports.  
Some have already notified the council that, as a result of this, they will be forced to close their theatres for half a year or terminate touring programmes.  
The programme for theatrical developments outlined in the Arts Council's Glory of the Garden, its blueprint for the next 10 years, also appears to have been rendered inoperative.  
Only £600,000 from the council's drama budget will be left to set developments in motion, and those theatres which are the centres for regeneration cannot now be given sufficient money for expansion.  
But it is in Greater London that the most severe effects will be felt, with the English National Opera, already struggling for life after incurring a huge deficit (£700,000) on its 1984 American tour.  
ENO received £900,000 from the GLC in 1984-85, compared with just under £6 million from the Arts Council, while the National Theatre has already said that it will have to cancel its plans.

## Oslo frees oil prices

By John Hooper, Energy Correspondent  
The British Government, which has been opposing over North Sea oil pricing for several months, was put into an even tighter corner yesterday when it became known that Norway's state oil trader, Statil, had formed an official price for oil.  
From now, the price of crude bought from the Norwegians will be negotiated contract-by-contract on the basis of prices on the free market.  
Statil's decision to slash the price of its oil last October prompted Britain and Nigeria into making similar cuts, and led the world into its present pricing crisis.  
Although the oil markets reacted calmly to the news at first, Norway's move was a significant crack in the system under which contract prices are set by governments rather than the market.

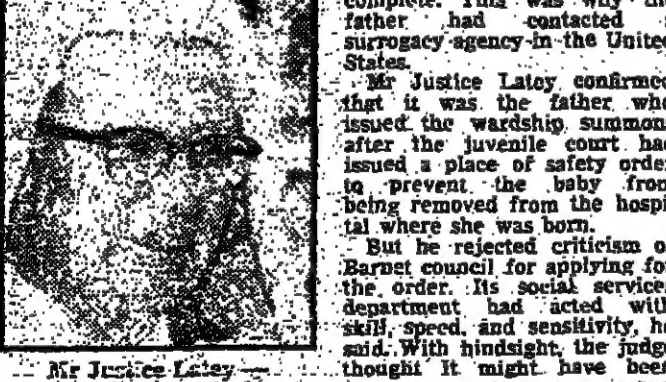
## Tory anger as Lawson admits tax doubt

By Ian Aitken, Political Editor  
The Government seemed last night to have been blown off course by the sterling crisis. Its efforts to control inflation and attack unemployment by way of income tax cuts are now under threat from the fall in the value of the pound.  
Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, answering a barrage of hostile questions from Conservative and Labour MPs yesterday in the Commons, acknowledged that his plans for £1.5 billion tax cuts were threatened.  
He faced particular criticism over his failure to halt the embarrassing decline in the pound and offered MPs no encouragement to believe that a one dollar pound was an impossibility.  
Mr Hattersley, the Shadow Chancellor, accused him of presiding over an economic policy which had become a shambles.  
But he might well have suffered more serious political damage if the Opposition had been more effective in its onslaught.  
Far too few Labour MPs were in the chamber when Mr Lawson presented himself and those who were present seemed to regard the occasion as a matter of hilarity rather than indignation.  
Mr Lawson's relaxed approach appeared to offend more Tory MPs than Labour members. In particular, Conservative backbenchers were outraged that Mr Lawson's long-standing defence of market forces seemed to have been abandoned in favour of a deliberate increase in interest rates.  
They were particularly indignant that Mr Lawson had revived the Minimum Lending Rate in order to jolt the Bank of England and the foreign exchange markets into a recogni-

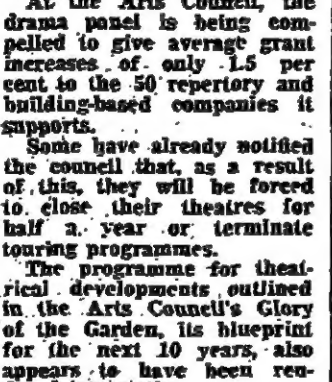
tion that the Government meant business about the defence of the pound.  
They could not understand why this message had not been conveyed earlier, especially at a time when Mr Lawson was preaching the virtues of non-intervention.  
Mr Lawson is to open today a Commons debate on the economy in the knowledge that it will be a contest about his personal handling of the crisis.  
His problems yesterday were increased substantially by a devastating and detailed attack on unemployment policies by the former Tory prime minister, Mr Edward Heath, in a speech to the Tory Party in Sunderland.  
Mr Heath described Mr Lawson's declared intention of cutting income tax in preference to increasing public investment as "an insult to the unemployed".  
He asked his audience how long they would be prepared to wait to see some benefit from the so-called "invisible

hand" of market forces before some decisive action was taken.  
Mr Heath's case is likely to be echoed on the Liberal, Social Democratic and Labour benches during today's Commons debate. The argument about tax cuts versus public spending was severely blurred by Mr Lawson yesterday when he urged MPs not to assume that reports about a £1.5 billion cut in income tax could necessarily be delivered in the budget.  
Mr Lawson has made similar remarks in the past, particularly in the light of speculation that he might have as much as £3 billion available in the budget.

The talking point among MPs last night was more personal. Whatever their party, they noted that Mr Lawson looked very like a man hanging on the ropes in a fierce boxing match.  
In their view, one solid punch would have struck him to the canvas.



Mrs Pamela Kirby-Johnson taking Baby Cotton from hospital to a rendezvous with the parents after the judge's decision last Friday night.



Mr Justice Layton, who gave the decision.

## NUM rupture widens

By Keith Harper, Labour Editor  
The rupture within the National Union of Mineworkers continued yesterday when its South Derbyshire area announced that it was backing the Nottinghamshire miners' strike, while the Nottinghamshire area would be deciding today whether to go independent itself.  
Since last Thursday's decision by the NUM's national executive to expel Nottinghamshire, it did not fail to line up and recognise the NUM's rules, there has been increasing speculation that smaller areas close to Nottinghamshire might adopt a similar course.  
Mr Ken Toon, the South Derbyshire miners' leader, said last night that his executive would meet today to decide what form of support to offer Nottinghamshire.  
The South Derbyshire leadership, which represents 3,000 miners, is tempted to change its own rules to make those of its own union subservient to its own.  
NUM does nothing as miners drift back, back page; official stripped of post, Scargill plotted assaults, page 2; Leader comment, page 10.

Turn to back page, col. 5

## Russia, US ready for Mid-East talks

From Alex Brummer in Washington and Martin Walker in Moscow  
The United States is preparing to hold talks with the Soviet Union on reducing conflict and tensions in the Middle East, as part of its widening effort for an improved dialogue with Moscow.  
But it remains firmly opposed to a full-scale peace conference on the Palestinian question, Reagan Administration officials said yesterday.  
"We don't think that is the way to go," officials said, in response to reports from Israel that the US might be seeking such a conference.  
The US informed Israel and Egypt last week of its intention to hold talks on the region with the Russians. The message was carried to Jerusalem from the Geneva arms talks by Mr Mark Palmer, Deputy Assistant Secretary for European Affairs, who is understood to have briefed the Israeli Government on prospects for an improved flow of emigration to Israel from the Soviet Union. During the freeze in superpower relations Jewish emigration was reduced to a trickle.  
The decision to discuss Middle East security concerns with the Soviet Union follows President Reagan's speech to the United Nations last September when he called for a meeting between the two countries "on the whole agenda of issues before us." It is understood that the US may conduct

## Chernenko summit off

By Hella Pick  
The Warsaw Pact countries last night unexpectedly postponed the summit meeting of their party leaders, which was scheduled to take place in Sofia, this week.  
The announcement has immediately given rise to fresh speculation about President Chernenko's health. There had already been rumours that the summit might be shifted from Sofia to Moscow, to spare the Soviet leader the journey during an exceptionally cold winter.  
But the decision to postpone the summit indefinitely may mean that he is not well enough to take the chair and that the Kremlin did not want to hold the meeting without him.  
Another possibility is that the Warsaw Pact countries have not resolved differences about the renewal of the Warsaw Pact Treaty, which expires at the end of the May.  
Mr Chernenko has not been seen in public since December 23. He failed to attend the funeral ceremonies for Marshal Dmitri Ustinov, the Defence Minister.  
The Warsaw Pact countries have not held a political summit since mid-1983, when Mr Andropov was still well enough to preside over the meeting.

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## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Rail talks resuming

ATTEMPTS to avert a strike by Midlands railwaymen on Thursday will resume tonight after "constructive" talks last night between BR, the NUM and Aslef.



### Harrington deal

THE National Front activist, Patrick Harrington, withdrew his action against the Police, after agreeing a formula over his right of entry, Page 2.

### Rail disaster

HUNDREDS have been killed or injured in Ethiopia in one of the worst railway crashes in history, Page 7.

### The weather

FREEZING with snow. Details, back page.

### THE GUARDIAN IN EUROPE

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NEWS  
IN BRIEFPonting  
fights  
vetting

MR CLIVE Ponting, the Ministry of Defence official accused of leaking secrets of the Belgrano sinking, asked a judge yesterday to ensure that the jury for his trial was not vetted on security grounds.

A 30-minute hearing at the Old Bailey before Mr Justice McCowan was held in chambers and afterwards neither Mr Ponting nor his legal advisers would comment on the judge's decision.

Mr Ponting, aged 35, of North London, is accused of passing a photocopy of a memorandum on the Government's position on the sinking of the Argentinean cruiser during the Falklands war, to Mr Tom Dalyell, Labour MP for Linlithgow. Mr Ponting's trial is set for January 28 at the Old Bailey.

Report awaited  
on police chief

COUNCILLOR Harry Lowe, chairman of the Derbyshire police committee said yesterday that the Chief Constable, Mr Alf Parrish, was still under suspension following allegations last June of unauthorised spending of over £20,000 at his office at the police headquarters in Ripley, Derbyshire.

Councillor Lowe said a special meeting of the police committee would be arranged when a medical report, requested by the committee, was available.

Dealers who took  
plants fined

TWO plant dealers were yesterday fined £250 each by magistrates at North Walsham, Norfolk, for deliberately uprooting trees with plants.

Michael Franklin, of Temple Lane, Temple Balsall, Solihull, and David Haslam, aged 57, of Nottingham Road, Asby de la Touch, denied taking water solvers from Nature Conservancy Council land. They appeared under the 1981 Wildlife Act.

Talbot workers  
accept pay offer

THE majority of the 3,500 day shift workers at Talbot Cars' four Coventry factories decided yesterday to accept the company's final pay offer. Night shift workers were expected to make the same decision.

Workers, who had demanded an immediate £20 a week extra on all grades are accepting the management's offer raising the average wage of £113 to about £133 over two years.

Strike threat  
over pupils

THE National Union of Teachers said yesterday that all its members teaching at Washington Comprehensive School, and vice versa, would walk out if the Sunderland education authority insisted on two 15-year-old boys returning to the school.

The boys had been suspended last term for indiscipline.

Extradition move  
in murder case

BRITAIN is seeking the extradition of a Greek arrested in Belgium in connection with the murder of a sub-post mistress near Cambridge last October, Cambridge police said last night.

The man, named as Georges Farmakopoulos, aged 32, was arrested in Antwerp last Friday.

Executive axes former area general secretary after his refusal to stop handling letters

## Notts pits official stripped of posts



Henry Richardson—told to leave office

By Patrick Wintour, Labour Staff

Mr Henry Richardson was yesterday stripped of his post as full-time officer of the Nottinghamshire area of the National Union of Mineworkers by the area executive. He was suspended as area general secretary on Saturday, and yesterday's area executive meeting removed him from all his official positions, including that of area agent.

The executive asked Mr Richardson to vacate his office by the end of the day. If he wishes to return to the area union offices in Mansfield he will have to make an appointment.

Mr Richardson's removal came after he refused to give the executive an undertaking that he would no longer deal with correspondence as area secretary.

He said he had received letters from the national union that day confirming him as area secretary, and consequently he could not give the required guarantee.

At the meeting Mr Richardson, a leftwinger and area secretary for 21 years, had challenged the legality of his suspension as area secretary. He claimed that there was nothing in the area constitution to justify such an act. But the area executive, advised by solicitors throughout the day, claimed to be acting within area union rules.

Mr Richardson said he did not know under what rule or under what constitution the executive was acting.

He said: "They say they are constitutionalists. They were talking the other day about kangaroo courts, but that's precisely what they are setting up here. It's a sad day, it's a tragedy."

Mr Ray Chadburn, the area president, who at the weekend said that his support for the strike had made his continuation in office "almost untenable", remains in office. But Mr Richardson said he expected Mr Chadburn to stand by the national union, and not join any breakaway from the Nottinghamshire area.

Mr Roy Lynk, the rightwing area financial secretary, was appointed acting secretary in place of Mr Richardson.

Mr Lynk claimed widespread backing among Nottinghamshire's 26,000 miners for the area leadership's decision to stick by rule changes implemented before Christmas, and designed to make the area more independent of the national union.

The rule changes led to the NUM national executive threatening to expel the area at a national special delegate conference on January 30 unless the rule changes were rescinded.

After his expulsion, Mr Richardson appealed to the county's striking and non-striking miners to stay loyal to the national union.

He said: "Any Nottinghamshire miner who wants to stay with the national union may do so. It will not be a condition that they come out on strike."

Mr Lynk said he would be pleased if other areas, such as South Derbyshire, joined Nottinghamshire in a breakaway, and added: "It's us fighting against dictators."

The South Derbyshire area executive met yesterday and supported the Nottinghamshire area, but no decision has been made about leaving the national union.

The Nottinghamshire area executive meets again tomorrow, and is expected to consider the future of the overtime ban in the area. The ban has been in force since November 1983, but the executive is expected to lift sanctions if it is expelled from the national union at the end of the month.

Mr Richardson and Mr Chadburn are both paid by the national union. Mr Chadburn's home is owned by the area union, while Mr Richardson lives in a council house.

Leader comment, page 10

Scargill  
'plotted  
assault'

MR ARTHUR SCARGILL, president of the National Union of Mineworkers and senior union leader, is to face a High Court action accusing him of conspiring to assault working miners.

A writ issued in London yesterday seeks damages from Mr Scargill, the NUM vice-president, Mr Mick McGehehey, its secretary Mr Peter Hinchfield, and 26 other officials.

A preliminary hearing has been fixed for Thursday. The action has been brought by 19 working Yorkshire miners.

They are also seeking an injunction banning the union leaders from "encouraging, or giving assistance to, or organising" unlawful picketing. The action asks the court to define lawful picketing as being "peaceful and limited to six pickets."

If such an injunction were granted, it would effectively outlaw mass pickets in the pit strike. The writ also seeks an injunction forbidding the union leaders to "intimidate or damage any person working, or intending to work, for the NCB or the family or property of any such person."

Leader comment, page 10

## 'Exile' bail for miners in assault case

By Malcolm Pithers

Yorkshire miners involved in the case of Michael Fletcher, a working miner from Castleford who was allegedly attacked and beaten in his home in November last year, are being bailed to various towns throughout the North away from the coalfields.

Three men, including Roy Wright, aged 55, the National

Union of Mineworkers branch president, and Mr Fletcher, appeared before magistrates at Pontefract on charges relating to the assault on Mr Fletcher. Mr Wright, who was bailed before Christmas, having agreed to live with his brother in Southport, is charged with causing grievous bodily harm against Mr Fletcher.

Mr Gary Millward, of Well-bead Road, Castleford, and Mr Dean Roy Wadsworth, of Northmanton, near Wakefield, are also charged with causing grievous bodily harm and carrying out a conspiracy.

Mr Wright was bailed to Southport police station before beginning his journey to Pontefract, where he again has to report to the police and will then be taken to the court.

Mr Wright has to report to the court at Ainsdale, Southport, and that he does not cross the town boundary of Southport except to attend court.

Mr Wright has to report to the court at Ainsdale, Southport, and that he does not cross the town boundary of Southport except to attend court.

Students promise judge to  
end Harrington protests

By Andrew Moncur

Sixteen students escaped prison terms for contempt yesterday when they promised a High Court judge that they would not attempt to bar Mr Patrick Harrington, the National Front activist, from the Polytechnic of North London.

They undertook not to assault or molest him and not to interfere with his right to attend lectures or enter polytechnic premises, including libraries and canteens.

In a separate action the polytechnic agreed a formula defining the exact areas of its sites to which Mr Harrington must have access. It promised to take all reasonable measures to ensure his right of entry.

That means Mr Harrington, aged 20, has access to the house set aside for his sole use, the main library at the Kentish Town site, canteens, toilets at Kentish Town and Holloway Road, and the room where he will sit his finals in June.

The formula was accepted in court on Mr Harrington's behalf. He agreed to withdraw proceedings which could have led to seizure of the polytechnic's assets, for its alleged failure to ensure his unhindered access to lectures and to enforce discipline within the student body.

Later, the 16 students were called on separately to confirm their undertaking not to interfere with Mr Harrington at the polytechnic, where there has been 10 months of unrest and repeated attempts to block his entry to buildings.

Mr Justice French told them: "I trust, as I hope everybody else in this court hopes and trusts, that the polytechnic will now be able to get back to its task of providing education for young people such as yourselves."

The students were named in a motion made by Mr Harrington, seeking a writ of prohibition for defining a High Court injunction, granted last April 25, which upheld his right to

attend and listen to lectures. But it was stated in court yesterday that Mr Harrington had no wish to see his fellow students gaoled.

Mr Hubert Picarda, for Mr Harrington, said that there had been wilful, knowing breaches of the court order, and that his academic life had been made intolerable.

Mr Harrington, who attended the hearing, was later teased and called "scum" by students as he left the court building.

Mr Peter Redman, vice-president of the students' union and one of the 16 before the court, said: "If Harrington turns up at Kentish Town that would be highly provocative and it is quite possible that many students will still not feel themselves bound by today's decision."

Exactly what the students' union would do, he said, Mr Harrington turned up, apart from Berwick Road, would have to be considered at a future union meeting.

## BA talks with Laker founder

By Michael Smith, Industrial Editor

Talks aimed at reaching an out-of-court settlement in the £1 billion Laker Airways anti-trust case against British Airways and other airlines have broken up without reaching agreement.

BA, acting on behalf of all 12 defendants, has offered a package worth around £45 million to the Laker liquidator, Mr Christopher Morris, to drop the suit, which alleges that the major airlines conspired to drive Laker out of business in 1982.

Sir Freddie Laker, the founder and largest shareholder in Laker Airways, has been offered a one-off payment worth about £3 million in exchange for a written undertaking that he will not pursue his own personal anti-trust suit. But Sir Freddie is refusing the offer. "My position is the



Sir Freddie Laker—refusing offer

Other Laker creditors are believed to have responded positively to the BA offer.

Legal representatives are due to report to the British Airways board, led by Lord Kings, tomorrow.

BA wants to settle the Laker case as quickly as possible to enable the Government to sell off the airline into private hands later this year. Earlier plans to float BA in February were shelved because of the Laker case.

But even if British Airways succeeds in persuading the Laker liquidator and Sir Freddie to drop the anti-trust case, further suits could be filed under US anti-trust legislation.

BA last night declined to discuss the prospect of further anti-trust suits, but lawyers are believed to be drawing up counter measures.

Dioceses reject second  
marriages in church

By Martin Halsall, Churches Correspondent

The overwhelming rejection by Church of England dioceses of proposals to permit divorced people to marry in church, poses a new problem for the House of Bishops.

Only 12 of the 44 dioceses approved the proposals, while they were rejected in 30. The 53 members of the House of Bishops will meet to consider the wreckage of the plan one week from today.

This is the second time agreement by the synod has been overturned at the grassroots. An earlier procedure was quashed by the bishops after strong hostility from parish clergy.

The second set of proposals was drawn up by four bishops after this clergy revolt. They suggested couples should first be interviewed by their parish priest, who would send a report to his bishop.

The decision would be made by the bishop but communi-

cated to the couple by the priest. The proposals provided for "conscience cases" where priests would refuse to operate the system.

A number of bishops have also given notice they would refuse to take part. They favour all marriages involving divorced people taking place in civil ceremonies, with services of blessing and dedication being offered subsequently by the Church of England.

Leading churchmen forecast that this option would be pressed more forcefully among the bishops following the adverse votes from the dioceses. The synod is not expected to hold its next detailed debate on the proposals until July.

Those in favour of the proposals point to slender majorities against in some dioceses, and the estimated 1,200 marriages involving divorced people taking place each year in Church of England churches, against church regulations.

## OBITUARY

Ballet dancer  
Co-op pioneer

VASSILIE Trunoff has died at 88. After dancing with the Bolshoi Ballet in Australia, he joined the Ballet Rambert when they were in Australia in 1943 and became a principal with London Festival Ballet when it was founded in 1950. M.C.

TUC backs  
rate-cap  
resistance  
by councils

By John Carvel, Local Government Correspondent

The TUC yesterday stiffened its stance of opposition to rate-capping, the new control which will enable the Government to reduce council's spending by imposing statutory limits on their rates.

The TUC local government campaign committee, chaired by Mr Fred Jarvis, the general secretary of the National Union of Teachers, passed a resolution calling for a "broad and united strategy of non-compliance with the Rates Act."

Although it makes no mention of possible illegal tactics such as refusal to fix a rate, the TUC move was being regarded by Labour council leaders as valuable support from unions whose previous statements have been somewhat lukewarm.

The TUC says it "supports those rate-capped and heavily penalised local authorities who are in the forefront of the Government's attack on local government." It congratulates councils which have stood firm and united.

"We also very much support the collective rather than the individual approach to negotiations with central government, although we recognise that a broad and united strategy of non-compliance with the Rates Act will involve the adoption of different tactics by councils."

The TUC initiative was one of several legal and political moves yesterday as the Government's rate-capping timetable moves into its critical stage.

Mr Patrick Jenkin, the Environment Secretary, has fixed today as the date by which rate-capped councils should appeal if they disagree with his proposed rate limit. The deadline is not rigid, but Mr Jenkin wants councils to act before he lays parliamentary orders giving force to the rate limits on or about January 24.

For the first time the councils are trying to prise open this timetable so as to protect negotiations into the spring.

Dr John Cunningham, the Shadow Environment Secretary, yesterday laid down a legal marker which may cause ministers to tread more gently for fear of subsequent actions in the courts.

He challenged Mr Jenkin's refusal to publish the assumptions about councils' balances which he used in calculating the provisional rate limits announced in December.

He asked Mr Jenkin to explain the legal advice he had received to explain his "puzzling" reluctance to give an account of his methods to Parliament.

Labour council leaders are preparing for a crucial meeting tomorrow of the Local Government Campaign Unit.

Its chairman, Mr David Blunkett, leader of Sheffield, is understood to have circulated a paper setting out how Mr Jenkin can be put on the defensive.

He is expected to recommend to the meeting that it should seek a collective approach to Mr Jenkin. If this can be organised, it would mark the end of a six-month impasse during which the rate-capped councils have refused any form of negotiation with the Government.

Tory-controlled Portsmouth Council has agreed to accept the Government rate limit voluntarily and will therefore not need to be included in Mr Jenkin's parliamentary order.



Leslie Loates (front) and Kevin Maher on their return to Britain after being arrested in Ireland

18 months for abducting  
London girls to Ireland

Leslie Loates, a 41-year-old amusement arcade manager, was gaoled for 18 months yesterday for abducting two 12-year-old girls to Ireland.

At the Old Bailey, the Recorder of London, Sir James Miskin, told Loates, of Holloway Road, north London, who denied abducting the girls: "You showed weakness of character and thoughtlessness."

Kevin Maher, aged 25, of Clomeyburke, Partartington, Irish Republic, who is educationally retarded and unemployed, was acquitted of abduction. He went with Loates and the children, but had not wanted the girls to go to Ireland and took no part in the abduction.

The judge accepted that the girls "went cheerfully, and on the whole enjoyed the adventure."

Police launched a hunt last May in Britain and Ireland after Denise Bozart and Emma Bishop disappeared from their homes in North London after meeting Loates at his arcade.

They were found five days later in County Galway—their hair cut, out to look like boys—living rough, and hiding in the countryside behind a wall.

The prosecution alleged that the girls had fallen in with Loates's plan to take them to Ireland, but that Loates knew perfectly well that he had taken the children without their parents' consent or knowledge.

The judge said that Loates was motivated by a powerful affection, especially for Denise, who reminded him of one of his own children whom he had not seen for five years after his divorce.

During the six-day trial, the court was told that Loates often played truant to go to Loates's arcade. His counsel, Mr Michael Mansfield, suggested that he had planned to go to Ireland alone, but on the day he left Denise and Emma behind.

Clearly, the overall responsibility cannot be laid totally at his door," Mr Mansfield said.

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TGWU official vows  
to fight disciplining

By Keith Harper, Labour Editor

A Transport and General Workers' Union official dismissed after complaints of ballot rigging said yesterday that he would fight the decision all the way.

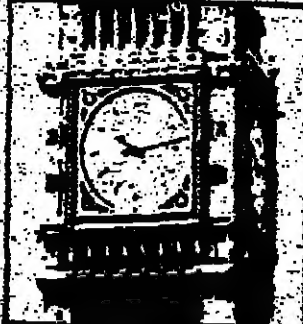
Mr Paul Chamberlain, a district official based in Bristol, said: "The decision to expel me is a stinking injustice. There is an appeals procedure which is set up for expulsions, and I will apply to the appeals committee next month. I am fighting it all the way."

He denied suggestions that he had used membership cards passing through his office to cast extra votes in last year's election for the new general secretary. Mr Moss Evans retired from the post in July and Mr Ron Todd, the union's national organiser, has been elected to replace him.

Two other people are involved in the incident, which allegedly occurred in the Bristol local authority branch. Mr John Swain, a member of the regional committee, is to appeal against expulsion and Ms Anne Sellers, the branch secretary, has been barred from holding office. She was not available for comment.

Mr Mervyn Hulin, chairman of the regional committee which conducted the original inquiry and found against the three, said last night that he had not been officially informed of the national officers' decision and declined to comment.

The three can use the union's appeals procedure if they notify TGWU headquarters within seven days of receiving the decision. The other alternative is to take their case to the union's biennial conference at Bournemouth in July.



David McKie

Not quite  
in the  
ashen  
fashion

THOSE who believe that the nation is trapped in a state of hopeless and possibly terminal decline would have had their fears fully confirmed at Westminster yesterday. The British, it seems, have now sunk to such a pitch that we can no longer even stage a good old fashioned sterling crisis.

Admittedly, we hadn't had the Chancellor circling back from the airport like Denis Healey in 1978. Nigel Lawson had presidential booked his flight to Washington for later in the week. But most of the other ingredients seemed to be there.

As the day began, the pound was sinking in the east 1.30 against the dollar on the Tokyo market.

In London, wide-eyed bystanders could be heard asserting that our old friend M.L.R. whom we all thought we had buried three years ago last autumn, was not dead at all, but had just been seen, apparently hale and hearty, striding down

Parliament, page 4

Threadneedle Street, while timorous souls forebore Whitehall and went by the Embankment. Instead, for fear they might otherwise be cut down by the screaming Tory cross fire between the Treasury and No. 10 about who had said what to whom in good time for the Sunday paper headlines...

The least we expected, in such circumstances, was an ashen-faced Chancellor, his Prime Minister beside him, regaling the nation with traditional howls of derision and exhortation.

In fact it was all rather mild. You couldn't say Nigel emerged unscathed, but he was certainly much less scathed than he might have been. Mr Hattersley, condemned a strategy in shambles, incompetence, supreme inactivity and more.

But the sort of joyous mangling that the Chancellor would have suffered in the old days at the hands of Mr Denis Healey seemed to be out of Mr Hattersley's orbit.

As for the Tories, most of them looked as though they still didn't know what to make of this event. Some had old tribal instincts telling them that the market should not be interfered with. But others had even older tribal instincts saying that anything that stopped the Yankee dollar matching the British pound would surely deserve the support of every true patriot.

Mr Anthony Beaumont-Dark (C. Selby Oak) gently deplored this lapse from free market philosophy. But Mr Patrick McNair-Wilson (C. New Forest) commended Mr Lawson for his smack of firm government.

The chairman of the Treasury Select Committee, Mr Terence Higgins (C. Worthing), who had sounded discouraging on the World at large, was much more peaceable now, blaming only the Americans for their failure to haul the dollar down.

As for the rest, while in no way disposed to greet the Chancellor with loyal acclaim, they weren't on this occasion inclined to attack him either.

Not that Mr Lawson exactly went out of his way to get his own side behind him: he rarely does.

Against the background of the weekend's events, his statement sounded almost imperceptibly laconic. Nor did he spare some of those on the benches behind him from blame for what had occurred.

Three factors, he said, explained the decline of the pound. Uncertainty over oil prices was one. The strength of the dollar another. But there were cries for higher the Government's resolve to persist in the battle against inflation, when all around them were cries for higher public spending and higher public borrowing.

Mr Heath, as it happened, was away yesterday preaching heresy on Wearside, but the Chancellor's message to him and others like him was plain. Explicitly, they are not going to get the programme of public investment they thirst for.

Implicitly that if it now becomes impossible—as it might—to deliver the promised tax cuts in the Budget, Mr Lawson is going to make jelly sure that the public spending brigade on the Tory benches gets satisfied with their whack of the blime.

**Clydesdale Bank PLC**

**BASE RATE**

Clydesdale Bank PLC announces that with effect from 15th January 1985 its Base Rate for lending is being increased from 10½% to 12% per annum



## Penney cannot recall vetting claims that the Australians were hoodwinked

# Paper on fallout path unpublished

By David Hearst

An independent scientist who believed that Australians were being hoodwinked about the dangers of radioactive fallout from British nuclear weapons tests in the 1950s was not allowed to publish his evidence, the Australian Royal Commission was told in London yesterday.

Dr Headley Marston, director of biochemistry at the Commonwealth Scientific Industrial Research Organisation, had tried to present evidence to the Australian Safety Committee, set up to monitor the safety of the tests.

Lord Penney, who as Sir William Penney was the scientist in charge of the weapons testing programme, told the commission that he had no recollection of vetting Dr Marston's evidence.

But the commission was pre-

vented with a minute of a meeting of the safety committee of August 6, 1957, in which they reported receiving a letter from Lord Penney, who did not envisage any difficulty in disposing of the paper on grounds that the "alarmist paper" would be better unpublished.

Dr Marston's paper concerned the possible uptake of radioactive strontium particles by people living north of Adelaide, after wind had blown radioactive dust from the third of a series of tests, codenamed Buffalo, towards the town in the opposite direction to that intended by British scientists.

Lord Penney said that at the time attempts to measure the uptake of strontium were not reliable, and that the committee had evidence from a British scientist about the uptake of radioactive particles in animal thyroid glands which conflicted with Dr Marston's evidence was suppressed be-

cause of fears that the future of the tests would be jeopardised if the Australian press got hold of the findings. Lord Penney said: "No. It was my view that Dr Marston could be deceived on scientific grounds."

Mr Geoffrey Eames, representing Australian Aboriginal people, said after the hearing that Dr Marston's finding had never been published.

The commission was also told yesterday that insurance cover for British servicemen and personnel who took part in the tests was valid for only seven years after the tests.

Lord Penney said that the Treasury undertook to underwrite the policies because of the insistence that sensitive information about the tests should not be disclosed to insurance companies.

When Mr Michael Mildred, counsel for the British servicemen, claimed that the insurance was of little use because the latent periods for the contraction of leukaemia and cat-

acts in the eyes exceeded the seven-year period, Lord Penney replied: "You are asking me to speculate. It is impossible to answer, because at the time we did not know what we know now."

Lord Penney said he would never have agreed to put men into danger areas. They used dummies and paper which became coloured on exposure to intense heat to conduct experiments on which the military were keen to find out the effects of heat flash on skin and the human body.

He said he had declined to underwrite an order from the chiefs of staff that an RAF Canberra equipped with a camera should fly through a bomb cloud four minutes after the explosion in the Totem test at Emu Field, South Australia, in 1953. He added: "After they had gone through once, I put my foot down. The men were prepared to do it again. I said: 'No. Enough is enough.' The hearing continues."

## Inla may be back at fighting strength

From Paul Johnson in Belfast

A resurgence of activity by the Irish National Liberation Army has led to speculation that the illegal Republican paramilitary group has reformed in Northern Ireland after a period of relative inactivity.

An incident last week, which the Rev. Ian Paisley, a leader of the Democratic Unionist Party, claimed was an attempt to assassinate him which went wrong, has been attributed to the Inla.

The organisation, which in the past has been seen as the most indiscriminately vicious of the paramilitary groups, recently detonated a car bomb without warning outside a British club in Holywood, near Belfast.

The device was packed with nails, bolts and screws but no one was hurt because it went off half an hour after the club closed, and because customers had gone home instead of lingering in the street on a wet night.

There has also been an attempt to kill the controversial Londonderry DUP assembly man, Mr. George Campbell. A bomb was attached to his car. As he drove to church with his wife and two young children the device fell off and the family escaped.

There has also been a gun attack on a Royal Ulster Constabulary patrol at a police station in the Short Strand area of Belfast. Last year, three deaths were attributed to the Inla. A member of the Ulster Defence Regiment and a policeman were killed in separate incidents and a Belfast man was shot dead in an internal dispute.

It now seems that the Inla, which has suffered at the hands of informers, was last year regrouping and raising money, primarily through protection rackets. There are suggestions that a new and younger leadership has emerged in Belfast.

Despite reports that it has recently acquired Finnish rifles, it is thought that the Inla is short of weapons.

Inla is the military wing of the Irish Republican Socialist Party. It developed during the mid-1970s, most of its recruits being former IRA men. It claimed responsibility for the murder in 1977 of the Conservative MP Airey Neave, and for the Ballykelly bombing of December 1978, in which 17 people died.

Most of today's members — there are probably no more than 50 — are thought to be disillusioned with the IRA.



## Four 'lured youths' to their deaths

Four men lured two teenagers to their deaths at a Derbyshire beauty spot on successive nights in October 1982, but on the third night a 22-year-old intended victim became suspicious and escaped. Manchester Crown Court was told yesterday.

Peter Murray, aged 36, unemployed of Stockport, Greater Manchester; Michael Howe, aged 20, part-time salesman of Cheshire Heath; Michael Bailey, aged 20, of Cheshire Heath; and John Bannister, aged 1, labourer, of no fixed address, pleaded not guilty to murdering Mitchell Elgar, aged 17, on October 10, 1982, and Martin Pollitt, aged 19, the following day.

They also denied conspiracy to murder Mr John Redfern on October 12.

The trial was halted after the lunchtime adjournment when the judge, Mr Justice Jupp said a member of the jury had been discovered to have "quite innocent connections" with someone involved in the case. It will restart today with a fresh jury.

The first of the victims, Mitchell Elgar, a student of Sale, who was previously unknown to the four, was killed, beaten, tortured and subjected to gross sexual abuse before being strangled by Bailey in a public lavatory at Goyts Clough, a beauty spot near

Buxton, in the Peak District, said Mr. Bennett Hytner, prosecuting.

"The cause of death was asphyxiation, through strangling and brain damage through kicking to the head."

"The following day the four defendants lured Martin Pollitt, an old schoolfriend of Bailey's to the same spot."

"The other three had only met him that evening. Bailey had nothing against him, but when they arrived they beat him and kicked him unconscious, and Bannister and Howe strangled him to death."

Mr Hytner said the following day the four "picked up" a stranger, John Redfern, offered him a job and lured him to the same spot.

Mr Redfern had taken his motorbike with him, said Mr Hytner. "It was the intention to kill him. Some sixth sense warned Redfern something odd was going on and he managed to make his escape."

Mr Hytner said all the defendants had more admissions in writing. It was not disputed that the two teenagers were killed and that they were killed certainly by three of the defendants.

He said the killings were "gang killings". The prosecution accepted that Murray was the gang leader and that Bailey was his lieutenant and Bannister and Howe might have been in awe and at some stage in moderate fear of Murray, but their cases were no different from any other member of a gang whose leader was a man of strong personality.

Mr Hytner told the jury that it was Murray who selected the victims and it was he who actually showed Bailey how to strangle someone.

The day after Mr Redfern's escape the police were making inquiries into handbag snatching in Stockport, and had descriptions of youths and registration numbers of cars. Murray and Bailey were chased and caught, and when questioned about the handbag snatches Bailey suddenly confessed to the murders of Elgar and Pollitt, said Mr Hytner.

## Court fight for parent governors

A ban by the London Borough of Newham on parents sharing school governing bodies is to be challenged in the High Court.

Mrs Diane Boyce, aged 32, a parent governor at three schools in Stratford, East London, was yesterday given leave to seek an order requiring the Labour-controlled council to drop its ban.

She told Mr Justice Stocker that the authority was ignoring a 1981 Government directive which gave parent governors the right to be elected as chairmen of their school's governing board.

The council is due to meet tonight and the judge said he hoped that there might be no need for a further hearing if notice of his decision was sent to the authority in time.

Mrs Boyce, of Oxford Drive, Stratford, was elected a parent governor for the newly reorganised group 24 area in October last year.

The group takes in Colegrave Infants School, Colegrave Junior School and Ronald Openshaw Nursery School. Mrs Boyce's son, Timothy, aged four, is a pupil at the infants school, and her son Stephen, 10, attends Colegrave Junior School.

The area board of governors was one of a number set up as a result of a reorganisation of school governing bodies in the borough.

The chairmanship of the governors was automatically vacant at the first meeting, but parent governors were not allowed to stand for election.

Mrs Boyce said outside court that there was a political row at the first meeting between Labour and Social Democrat Party members which resulted in a Labour councillor becoming chairman.

She then discovered that she had a right to stand for election to chairman, but was barred because the council had changed its standing orders to meet the 1981 rule.

She feared other authorities in other parts of the country might also be imposing a ban on parent governors in defiance of the law.

Princess Michael of Kent (above), who is 40 today, said she had felt she had come through the "pain barrier" after having dreaded reaching 40.

The age had its compensations. "Suddenly one isn't a child any more. I am beginning to feel grown up. I can begin to do what I think is right for me."

The princess, born in Czechoslovakia of Austrian parents, married Prince Michael in 1978 after her previous marriage was annulled.

Her first years in Britain had been difficult and isolated as a foreigner and a Catholic. "I know I am not ideal. I think the important thing is that I make my husband happy."

## Report condemns NHS services to women

By Penny Chorlton

Women should have a better deal from the National Health Service, a Government advisory committee reported yesterday. Among the 84 recommendations they suggest are that cervical cancer screening should be available for all women at five-yearly intervals, starting on their 30th birthdays.

Dame Ann Springman, chairwoman of the Women's National Commission, said: "I hope very much the Government will take notice of our recommendations and will encourage regional health authorities to follow through our ideas."

The report, based on a survey of 6,000 women, notes that the vast majority would prefer to be treated by an all-female staff — 95 per cent said they would choose such a service for any gynaecological problem. Yet the committee says that there is hardly a unit of this kind in the country.

The average age of the respondents was high. Nearly half were between 45 and 64, more than 12 per cent over 65, and only 7.6 per cent between 16 and 24.

The report stresses that women are the main users of the NHS, not just on their

## Waite's hope for hostages rests on Gadafy

By Gareth Parry

Mr Terry Waite, the Archbishop of Canterbury's envoy, said yesterday that he had been told by the Libyans not to be pessimistic about an early release for the four Britons whose freedom he is trying to win.

His sustained hopes, despite two abortive earlier visits to Tripoli and an apparent weekend ruling that the hostages would not be freed until late February, seem to rest on a meeting on Christmas Day with the Libyan leader, Colonel Gadafy.

Mr Waite said that Colonel Gadafy indicated "he wanted to do the right and just thing by allowing the Britons to return home."

The Libyan Government's view, expressed by the Foreign Minister, Mr Ali Traki, on Saturday, is that only the 2,150 Basic People's Congress (local forums) could decide to free the men unconditionally. This would have to be ratified by the General Congress late in February.

Mr Waite has urged voters at People's Congress meetings to follow the right and just lead given by Colonel Gadafy.

He said yesterday: "I never count my chickens before they are hatched, but I am told not to be pessimistic. I arrived here last Monday and I have no date set to return to Britain."

The four hostages were detained in retaliation for Libyans arrested in London and the severance of diplomatic relations by Britain last April.

Mr Waite said: "We have to tread carefully. As things stand, I am happy to say that so far no promises made to me have been broken. Things are progressing."

Mr Waite will address Libyans on the issue on television within the next few days.

Dr Runcie's envoy had failed to convince a Libyan court to grant bail on humanitarian grounds to one of the four Britons, Mr Malcolm Anderson. Mr Waite said he recognised the judge's "perfectly reasonable legal grounds" for his refusal.

However, he said he regarded it as a "definite possibility" that the People's Congress would overrule the court's decision.

Mr Anderson, an oil engineer from Wallsend, Tyne and Wear, faced charges of carrying letters defaming Libya.

A man police believe to be a former SAS officer was still being questioned, yesterday at Paddington police station by anti-terrorist branch detectives investigating an alleged Libyan terrorist campaign in Britain.

He was detained last Monday under the Prevention of Terrorism Act, following information from two British businessmen who were arrested in Cairo after a bungled assassination attempt on a former Libyan prime minister.

Three other men arrested with him were freed without charge. He is also being interviewed in connection with the escape from Britain of Mr Muhammad Shehbi, said to be the brother-in-law of Colonel Gadafy. Mr Shehbi disappeared last year while awaiting trial on a drugs smuggling charge.

## Railway rapist gets six life sentences

The "railway rapist" who terrorised south-east London suburbs for 16 months was given six life sentences at the Old Bailey yesterday.

Before Alan Pearey, aged 35, was gaoled, the court heard that he was so remorseful that he wanted to donate one of his kidneys to enable someone who was gravely ill to lead a normal life. His counsel, Mr Anthony Glass, said: "He wants to make amends for what he has done."

Pearey, of Ferrier Estate, Kidbrooke, South London, admitted six rapes, indecently assaulting a 14-year-old schoolgirl and three other indecent assaults between April 1983 to July last year.

For 16 months in the Bexley and Welling areas, Pearey walked and travelled in fear as ten fell victim to Pearey, said Mr Graham Boal, prosecuting.

They were attacked either in train carriages, on train journeys to and from Charing Cross, or as they walked in lonely spots.

Mr Boal said Pearey's reign of terror ended after his last victim was able to give such a good description of her attacker that an excellent artist's impression was then available to police.

WPC Julie Edwards, 21, was on observation duty in the area of the attacks and saw a man bearing a "striking" resemblance to the portrait. She called for assistance and then followed the man who turned out to be Pearey.

WPC Edwards, who was not in court, was commended for her coolness and presence of mind by Mr Justice Popplewell yesterday.

Pearey also received two years for each of the indecent assaults to run concurrently with the life sentences.

The judge heard that Pearey had been sent to hospital at the Old Bailey in 1968 for attacking a 16-year-old girl on a Charing Cross-Dartford train.

Unemployed at the time of his arrest, Pearey had once been a British Rail trainee signaller and porter. Mr Glass told the court that after having four children in his first marriage, Pearey had a vasectomy. But when he married his second wife, Sharon in 1982, he wanted to give her children.

An operation to reverse the vasectomy failed and Pearey began to feel less than a man, said Mr Glass.

The offences were committed after arguments with Sharon. They were a way of expressing his own anger and fear of rejection by his wife. There was not any sexual attraction for the women he attacked," Mr Glass added that medical help should enable Pearey to lead a normal life eventually.

Pearey had told police after his arrest: "I have caused great suffering to my victims. I hope that my capture will ease their minds a little in time and hope they will be able to forget what I have done to them and forgive me just a little."

Of his attack on the 14-year-old, Pearey said: "I feel very distressed about what I have done to this girl. I know it should not have happened to any woman of any age, but to do it to a child is unforgivable."

## Pilots' union decides to take ballot cash

By Keith Harper, Labour Editor

The TUC's problems with unions who accept Government money for balloting heightened yesterday when it became known that a third union, the British Air Line Pilots' Association, had decided to adopt such a course.

The union joins the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunications and Plumbing Union, and the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, who have both agreed to accept state aid.

Not even a visit to the headquarters of the AUEW and EETPU today by Mr Norman Willis, the TUC general secretary, is likely to persuade them to have second thoughts.

BALPA is a small but powerful union within the TUC, with nearly 4,000 members. Its decision, taken this month, was based on the argument that since it conducted ballots it might as well obtain the benefits available under the Government's legislation.

A decision about whether to proceed with a suspension from the TUC of the AUEW and EETPU will be taken tomorrow by the TUC's employment policy committee.

Although some leftwing members, including Mr Bill Keys, the committee's chairman and general secretary of the print union, Sogat '82, think that suspension is the only option open, some mem-

bers feel strongly that the matter should be put to this year's Congress.

One of them, Mr John Lyons, general secretary of the Engineers' and Managers' Association, said yesterday that there was no case for suspending the AUEW and EETPU from the TUC.

He went on: "If total adherence to all TUC resolutions and principles is to be the yardstick of affiliation, then if these two unions were suspended there is no union which would be safe from suspension in the future. Indeed, many others would need to be suspended at the same time."

## NATIONAL Girobank

National Girobank announces

that with effect from close of business 14th January 1985

Base Rate

its base rate was

increased to 12%

Deposit Accounts

The rate of interest

payable on deposit accounts

is increased to 9% per annum

10 Milk Street LONDON EC2V 8JH

## Midland Bank Interest Rates

Effective from 14th January 1985.

Base Rate

Increases by 1½% to 12%

per annum.

Deposit Accounts

Interest paid on 7 day

deposit accounts increases

by 1½% to 8½% p.a.

## Midland Bank

Midland Bank plc, 27 Poultry, London EC2P 2BX

## Old boot's role in return to Blighty

M15 used the game Monopoly to help British prisoners to escape during the second world war, it was disclosed yesterday.

German guards watching captives throwing dice to "get out of jail free" were unaware that James were planning the real thing. A department had been established at the Leeds factory of the game's manufacturer, John Waddington, staffed by

three of the firm's most trusted workers.

Waddington's chairman, Mr Victor Watson said yesterday: "The job was to make Monopoly sets into whose boards were inserted maps showing escape routes from the particular prison to which each game was to be sent."

"Into the other side of the board was inserted a tiny compass and several fine

quality files. The Monopoly money was replaced by the money of the country to which the set was being sent — either German, Austrian or Italian."

He was not sure how many prisoners used the method to escape. Monopoly, celebrating its 50th birthday this year, is played in most of the world, but has been banned in Russia, Cuba and East Germany as "capitalistic."

## Hongkong Bank

announces that on and after

15th January, 1985

the following annual rates will apply

Base Rate... 12%

Deposit Rate (basic) 8½%

(Previously 10½%)

(Previously 7½%)

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation

The British Bank of the Middle East

Wardley London Limited



## Vehicle excise duty expected to remain

By Colin Brown

The Chancellor, Mr Nigel Lawson, is expected to rule out a Tory backbencher's proposal to abolish vehicle excise duty by raising the tax on petrol because it would add to the inflation rate.

Mr John Wheeler (C. Westminster N.), a senior member of the Commons Home Affairs Select Committee, confirmed yesterday that it was likely that petrol would have to be raised by about 30p per gallon.

He suggested in a paper to the Treasury in advance of the budget that the £90 vehicle excise duty should be scrapped because it was wasteful and was evaded on a massive scale, possibly costing the Treasury up to £175 million a year in lost revenue.

Mr Wheeler, denied that the proposal would unfairly hit drivers in the rural areas. He said the driver who lived in the countryside found that their neighbours might be evading the licence fee.

However, Mr Lawson is ex-



Mr Wheeler — "wasteful"

pected to endorse the decision of the Conservative Government to keep the duty, which it rejected the proposal, which had been considered by the previous Labour Government.

Many Tories represent rural constituencies and would oppose the move. It would also be resisted by business interests because it would increase their travelling costs.

## Denning attack on conveyancing plan

### JUSTICE BILL

THE GOVERNMENT'S new system of licensed conveyancers aimed at ending the solicitors' monopoly on paid conveyancing in house purchase deals, was condemned last night as "second rate" by the former Master of the Rolls, Lord Denning.

He was speaking during debate in the Lords of the Second Reading of the Administration of Justice Bill, which will allow licensed non-solicitors to undertake conveyancing for reward under the supervision of a "solicitor council".

Lord Denning said: "I ask myself is this going to work? This is to be a new profession and people are expected to be educated, trained and qualified. But if this bill is passed and a youngster told me he wanted to become a solicitor, I would say 'don't waste your time becoming a licensed conveyancer. It is going to be a second rate profession.'"

The Lord Chancellor, Lord Hailsham, said it was "absolutely essential" to protect the public.

The new Council of Licensed Conveyancers will ensure that standards of competence are adequate to provide consumer protection and there will be rules for indemnifying licensed conveyancers against claims for civil liability.

For the Opposition the former Lord Chancellor, Lord Elwyn-Jones, denounced Government plans to end some citizens' rights of appeal to the Court of Appeal.

He claimed that the move, which in future would deny an individual application for leave to apply for a judicial review on a decision from the High Court, was a "serious curtailment" of the rights of those complaining of unlawful action by public officials or public bodies.

It attacked the rights of immigrants, for whom this was "the only way to obtain an independent review of a Home Office decision before a decision is implemented."

# Rate hike humiliation for Lawson — Labour

### STERLING

By Alan Travis

THE GOVERNMENT'S economic policy was now in a shambles and its non-intervention stance had been abandoned in "disaster for the economy and humiliation for the Chancellor," Mr Roy Hattersley, the Shadow Chancellor, charged in the Commons yesterday.

Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, replying to a sustained attack over the sterling crisis, warned that it would be "unwise to assume" that he would be able to go ahead with his planned £1.5 billion tax cuts in the spring budget.

He also said that during his planned visit to Washington on Wednesday he would be discussing the strength of the dollar, the US deficit and high interest rates. He said he hoped that the rise in interest rates in the United Kingdom would be short-lived, but said that the question of mortgage increases had to be left to the building societies.

Mr Lawson, replying to an emergency question from Mr Hattersley said that the new 12 per cent Minimum Lending Rate "demonstrates the Government's resolve to maintain sound monetary conditions and to take whatever steps are necessary to ensure confidence in the pound against inflation."

Mr Hattersley asked whether the Chancellor recognised "that today's events demonstrated that the Government's economic policy is now a shambles and that its inadequacy is emphasised by its own incompetence."

tence" and vacillation over the past week. He also asked if the Chancellor would confirm that interest rates stood at the same level as the Government inherited in 1979.

Mr Hattersley said: "We have had public spending cuts and unemployment forced up to record levels but the central objective of lower interest rates have not been achieved."

"Can we be told what, if anything, is the Chancellor's exchange rate policy now? Is the pound to be left to market forces and would he admit that today's open intervention is an admission that his own supine inactivity over the last fortnight has contributed to the crisis and will result in a certain increase in mortgage rates over the next 14 days?"

The Shadow Chancellor said that the Government's policy of allowing interest rates to be solely determined by market forces, which the Chancellor had repeated only a week ago, had now been abandoned in "disaster for the economy and humiliation for the Chancellor."

Mr Lawson replied that the Conservative Government had succeeded where Mr Hattersley's party had failed in bringing inflation down.

He said: "On the question of open intervention I would remind the honourable gentleman that when new arrangements for monetary control were published on August 5, 1981, they read: 'The Bank will cease to post minimum lending rate from August 30 as it will be inconsistent with the arrangements to give the market more influence over the structure of interest rates. The option will however be

retained for use in some circumstances of announcing the minimum rate that the bank will apply to any lending in the market.'"

Mr Lawson added: "That is precisely what has happened today. It was my decision on the advice of the Cabinet."

Mr Lawson said that there were a number of factors at play—uncertainty over oil prices and the sharp rise of the dollar against other currencies—but there was also a third factor.

He said that there had been doubts about the Government's resolve to persist in its counter-inflation policy in the light of combined pressures for still higher public borrowing and higher public expenditure.

Mr Lawson went on: "The Government's decision today demonstrates that those silent voices cannot be listened to if inflation is to be brought under control." The Government's central objective was to bring down inflation and get it still further down.

The Liberal Treasury spokesman, Mr Richard Wainwright, challenged the Chancellor: "In order to try to avoid even further damage you will seek to reverse the clear impression you have given to foreign exchange operators in recent weeks that you have been relying on the weakness of the pound against the dollar in respect of North Sea earnings in order to make partisan measures in your forthcoming budget?"

Mr Lawson replied tartly that he had given no such indications.

The former Conservative Cabinet minister, Mr David

Howell (Guildford), asked: since the main influences on sterling were largely outside the Government's control "could we assume that the hike in interest rates will be relatively short-lived?"

Mr Lawson replied: "Interest rates remain at this level for no longer than is necessary in order to secure proper monetary control and proper monetary conditions and continued success in these battle against inflation as long as is necessary to achieve that."

The Labour chairman of the influential Commons public accounts committee, Mr Robert Sheldon (Ashted-Under-Lyne) said the return after three years to Minimum Lending Rate was "because a clear signal was required that the Government does have an interest in an exchange rate policy and shows up the irrelevance of the money supply policy of the Government."

Mr Peter Hordern (Horsbarn), a senior Conservative backbencher, asked what would be the effect of the interest rate decision on the possibility of tax cuts.

Mr Lawson replied: "I have no reason to depart from the indication I gave at the time of the November statement. Of course, I shall be reviewing it before the budget, and it would be very unwise to assume that the amount of tax reduction can necessarily be given. But these matters will have to be reviewed at the time of the budget."

The Tory chairman of the Commons Treasury committee, Mr Enoch Powell (Worthing), said: "It is essential to look at recent events in an international



Mr Hattersley: 'Economic policy in a shambles'

context. The high level of the dollar has been a fundamental aspect of the problem and, given that is so, will you make renewed representations to the US administration on the need to reduce their deficit and interest rates?"

Mr Lawson endorsed Mr Higgins' view and said it was shared by most of the European governments too.

In reply to Mr Ian Wigglesworth, the Social Democratic spokesman, who said the Treasury and Downing Street had issued conflicting briefings at the

weekend, the Chancellor said: "Some of the stories that have appeared in the newspapers I have read with both amazement and dismay. But I do not think this is the first time governments have had this experience."

Mr Lawson said he believed that the value of the dollar would decline sooner or later and that one of the problems of his critics was that they found it possible to understand the nature of the markets and that the Government was acting in "a wayward and unpredictable" markets.

### PIT STRIKE

## Miners' evidence sought

WORKING miners were yesterday urged by the Attorney-General, Sir Michael Havers, to come forward with evidence of intimidation by unruly pickets. The Attorney-General told Conservative MPs that there was a dearth of evidence for the Director of Public Prosecutions to carry out prosecutions under the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act of 1875.

Labour and Liberal MPs criticised the Government for seeking to use the act against pickets. The Opposition front bench spokesman, Mr Nicholas Brown said it would be seen



Sir Michael Havers

to be partisan and would undermine respect for the law. The Attorney-General told the House, "I would welcome any working miner who has evidence of an offence under

section 7 to make that evidence available to the police."

The act was used only once in 1982 and on two occasions in 1983. But Sir Michael told the Commons that it had been used in 275 cases since March 13, last year when the miners' strike started.

### TRANSPORT

## Ridley accused

THE Transport Secretary, Mr Nicholas Ridley, was accused of a gross abuse of the proceedings of Parliament yesterday when he refused to answer questions about a High Court case involving the Greater London Council.

Mr Peter Snape, the Shadow Transport spokesman, asked for a ruling from the Speaker after Mr Ridley claimed that the case was sub-judice since the Government had given notice of appeal.

He was questioning the Transport Secretary on last Friday's High Court decision that Mr Ridley had acted unlawfully and improperly in taking about £50 million more than he should have from the GLC to run the new London Transport Authority.

Mr Snape, demanding the return of the £50 million to London ratepayers, said that sub-judice did not apply since it was a civil case.

The Speaker, Mr Bernard Weatherill, ruled that only when a formal application to appeal had been made would the matter become sub-judice. But whether or not the Transport secretary answered ques-

tions was a matter for him, he said.

Mr Ridley said: "I made it clear I have given my indication of notice to appeal on this case. I am not going to reply to questions which would prejudice that appeal."

### ALLIANCE

## Owen sticks to guns

THE SDP leader, Dr David Owen, yesterday defended his right to support Mrs Thatcher on some of her policies despite warnings by the Liberal leader, Mr David Steel, about the danger of the Alliance appearing as "Crypto-Tories."

Dr Owen, interviewed yesterday on Channel 4, said: "Nothing that anyone says is going to change my fundamental position that when I think somebody is saying something right in the country's interest, I will support it, irrespective of which party they come from."

Although he did not mention Mr Steel, his comments were taken as a reference to Mr Steel's weekend address to Liberal candidates in which the Liberal leader said the Alliance would not succeed "by presenting ourselves as Crypto-Tories."

Dr Owen was asked yesterday about the suggestion from some Tories that he would make a good successor to Mrs Thatcher. "I would never join the Conservative Party. I would prefer to go out of politics," he replied.

## HOME NEWS

## Unions clear first hurdle to merger

By Richard Norton-Taylor

Leaders of the two largest Civil Service unions yesterday unveiled a merger plan which would create a single organisation of 230,000 members, nearly half the total number of government employees.

The Civil and Public Services Association and the Society of Civil and Public Servants will debate the plan at their conferences in the spring. Individual members will vote on the proposal in a postal ballot in the autumn.

Though prompted by short-term — including financial — considerations, the new grouping could eventually lead to an even bigger organisation that would have significant implications for industrial relations in the Civil Service.

The final obstacle to the plan was overcome when the executives of the two unions agreed to a compromise over the issue of elections of full-time officials.

Senior association officials are elected for five-year periods at workplace ballots. In the society full-time officers are appointed by the executive.

Under the compromise the general secretary of a merged union will be elected, though he will be bound to act strictly according to conference policy and to executive directions.

Other officials will be appointed by the executive, subject to ratification by annual conference.

Though the plan is for the two unions to merge next January 1, the 2 would be joint general secretaries until a runoff election in 1989.

Mr Gerry Gillman, general secretary of the SCPS, is expected to decide to take early retirement later this year, when he is likely to be succeeded by Mr Leslie Christie.



Alistair Graham: attract smaller unions

brother of the current deputy general secretary, Mr Campbell Christie, who is applying for the post of general secretary of the Scottish TUC. The runoff would then be between Mr Leslie Christie and Mr Alistair Graham, general secretary of the CPSSA.

In their case for the merger, published yesterday, leaders of the two unions point out that the number of Civil Service posts has been cut by 100,000 over the past five years and that the association will shortly lose 40,000 members to the Post Office Engineering Union.

The choice, they say, is between a more effective organisation, in particular at local level, and between sharply reduced services and a rise in subscriptions.

Mr Graham said yesterday that the merged organisation could attract other smaller unions, including the Civil Service Union and the Inland Revenue Staff Federation.

Most association members are low-paid, junior officials. The society represents middle-grade officials, including those who supervise the work of association members.

## Engineers accept 5.2pc rise

By John Ardill, Labour Correspondent

The Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions yesterday accepted an increase of just under 5.2 per cent in minimum national rates for engineering workers, and agreed to further negotiations on its claim for reduced working time and the employers' counter-claim for greater flexibility in deploying manpower.

The deal, which affects up to 1.5 million workers, sets minimum rates used mainly in calculating overtime and shift premiums, although it also sets a level of expectation in domestic negotiations at individual establishments.

New rates, which give a £4.70, £5.21, or 5.18 per cent, to labourers, are backdated to last November.

Employers want to ensure the optimum use of plant by increased shift working, seasonal variations in working hours, and the ending of demarcation lines in work and retraining. They want the unions to ballot before striking, and want existing national agreements revising.

The unions' chief negotiator, Mr Terry Duffy, president of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, said that the employers had accepted the principle of reduced working time.

But Dr James McFarlane, director-general of the Engineering Employers Federation, said that they had accepted the possibility rather than the principle.

The plan is to negotiate a package which would last for four or five years. The employers have made it clear that any reduction in hours would have to come after 1988.

## A parting of ways at Crossroads

By Dennis Barker

CROSSROADS, ITV's soap opera about a Midlands motel which is regarded by critics as a repository of trash on an off night, but has 14.5 million viewers, is to have new owners.

The present owners, David Hunter and his wife Barbara, will disappear from screens in March but will remain alive, unlike the original owner, Meg Richardson, who was thought to have burned to death until audience reaction caused her kind resurrection.

The parts played by Ronald Allen and Sue Lloyd will go because central change was needed, said the new producer, Philip Bowman, a 32-year-old Australian, when he announced the changes in Birmingham yesterday after his takeover at Central TV from Jack Barton at the beginning of the year.

Mr Bowman said the Hunters had to go "because to bring about a real change I had to change the tree from



Sue Lloyd and Ronald Allen — facing axe.

which everything else grows."

Kath Brownlow's daughter, Glenda (the one with the test-tube baby) and her husband, Kevin Banks, will also disappear, but only to visit relatives in Canada.

Noel Gordon's part of Meg Richardson may even be

rather than regular basis.

But Mr Bowman insisted that the new Crossroads would be no less socially concerned than it has been in its 20-year history.

Characters have suffered everything from agoraphobia and alcoholism to blackmail, murder and racial prejudice. But Mr Bowman had doubts about a present theme of heroin addiction. "I do not believe I would have chosen heroin because it is a very serious subject and I am not sure we can show the full horror at 6.30 in the evening."

But having inherited the subject, he had asked the directors and actors concerned to do serious research at Birmingham hospitals.

Mr Bowman hinted that, with the BBC entering the soap opera field with East Enders, he was going to try to live down Crossroads' reputation of being hammy and badly rehearsed.

"I would say after 20 years that it has been a very successful joke," he said.

## TV is guilty of gross imbalance, Owen tells court

By Malcolm Dean

Dr David Owen, leader of the Social Democrats, told the High Court yesterday that BBC-1 and ITV had created gross imbalance in political coverage by failing to reflect the switch in support from the Labour Party to the SDP-Liberal Alliance.

The court was told that a 10-week survey of the BBC news and ITVS News at Ten had shown that Conservative spokesmen had received 70 per cent of the political coverage, Labour 25 per cent and the Alliance 5 per cent.

Yet in the last general election there had been a gap of only 2 per cent between the

votes for Labour and the Alliance (25.6 per cent compared to 25.4 per cent) and in the seven by-elections held since then the Alliance was ahead of the other parties.

Mr Anthony Lester QC, representing Dr Owen, said the SDP leader protested to the Broadcasting Complaints Commission, which had been established by Parliament to adjudicate on claims of unjust treatment.

The commission had accepted that the complaint was not trivial but had ruled that it was powerless to act. Mr Lester asked Lord Justice May and Mr Justice Taylor, to order the commission to investigate the SDP's claim.

The commission had told the SDP that "even if it has the power to consider the complaint it refuses to do so without even asking the BBC and the Independent Broadcasting Authority whether they agree with the factual basis of the complaint."

The commission has stated that it would be inappropriate that it should have to formulate a criterion against which to test whether sufficient coverage has been given to the Alliance and that it would also be burdensome for the commission to have to analyse the news programmes complained of.

Mr Leonard Hoffman, QC, for the commission, said the SDP should not have gone to the commission but to the BBC governors and the IBA.

Dr Owen and the SDP were not complaining about a particular programme or series but about the editorial policy of the two main channels. It was important to distinguish between editorial policy and complaints about specific programmes.

The commission had been set up because it was felt that the two channels should not act as judge and jury in their own court over complaints about individual programmes. A complaint about editorial policy ought to be directed to the BBC and IBA.

The hearing continues today.

## 'Overworked' teachers cite stress to back up claim for higher pay

By John Fairhall, Education Editor

Teachers are being worked harder, with fewer resources and bigger classes, the National Union of Teachers claims in a booklet published yesterday.

This evidence of what the union says is a significant increase in a teacher's workload over the last 10 years will form a central part of this year's pay negotiations.

Examples of more work and more stress have been collected from teachers with more

than 10 years' experience. They include accounts of a significant increase in the number of teachers retiring on health grounds.

A 41-year-old head writes that he had his "first stress-induced heart attack four years ago." Another head says that 10 years ago teachers retired reluctantly, but now there was a queue for early retirement.

Other teachers tell of the increasing lack of respect by children for adult authority. One comprehensive teacher

writes: "More and more parents are admitting that their children are beyond their control, and hope, if not expect, that teachers will influence children over such matters as getting up in the morning, truancy, respect for others' property, watching late night television, which a generation ago would normally have been the concern of parents alone."

"We seem to be expected to put right ills in society," says a head who has been asked to take on additional responsibilities in such fields as

road safety, health education, multicultural awareness, and sex discrimination.

A head of department in a comprehensive says that the average week includes at least 16 hours' preparation outside school hours, plus four or five hours' spent reading around the subject, with departmental, pastoral, or administrative meetings almost every day for up to two hours after school.

The absence rate for teachers is now 10 per cent in both primary and secondary schools, according to a survey, under-

taken jointly by the NUT and local education authorities. Some 60 per cent of this absence was due to illness, the union said yesterday.

The increasing demands being made on teachers, and their low morale, did seem to be recognised by the Education Secretary, Sir Keith Joseph, the NUT general secretary, Mr Fred Jarvis, said yesterday, although Sir Keith did nothing to ease the situation. But local authority employers in England and Wales did not even acknowledge that

the problem existed, Mr Jarvis said.

"Pay is not the only answer, but it would be a great help," he added.

Each of the NUT's 104 branches will be taking a copy of the booklet to the local education committee chairman in the coming fortnight. The chairman will be asked if they think that teachers' work has increased in the areas set out in the booklet.

● Right: Fred Jarvis — "money not the only answer"



## Morning Star faces challenge

By Martin Linton

The Communist Party launches a weekly magazine today to keep contact with its members after forfeiting all hope of sympathetic coverage in the Morning Star by expelling its editor and assistant editor.

Focus, Communist Party weekly, will be based on the party's monthly magazine, Communist Focus, and will be mailed to the home of every party member.

Staff have been working flat out at the party headquarters to launch the addresser and wordcodes for 15,000 members on a computer, installed last week, as a sign of the party's determination to win its battle with the Morning Star even without the advantage of a daily newspaper.

"We're unhappy about a situation where most of our members are getting every day a distorted, censored, suppressed version of what the Communist Party leadership is doing and what party members are doing and we are not going to lie back and take it forever."

"We're not setting it up as an alternative to the Morning Star in the sense of giving up hope of getting the Star back, but it's an antidote to the Star which we consider to be absolutely biased against us."

The party believes that the Morning Star has been far too uncritical in its coverage of the Soviet Union, particularly over issues such as the invasion of Afghanistan and martial law in Poland, which the party condemned in unequivocal terms. It feels that the paper has given too little space to broader social issues, such as the women's movement, anti-racism campaigns and gay rights.

The Morning Star insisted yesterday that it has been presenting views in line with the Communist Party's programme and denied the party's charge that it is being used by the pro-Soviet hardline faction to undermine and attack its policies.

In London on May 13-20 a special Communist Party Congress is to be held where the two factions will engage in a fight to the finish.

At the last congress in 1983 the Eurocommunists had a majority of about 150-100 over the hardliners and in May they are confident of winning a majority although the margin could be between about 25 and 75.



# The Americans think we're quaint, snobbish and effete and we feel they're loud, brash and aggressive.

## So, where's the connection?

In 1776, the original colonists declared America free of British rule and influence. Tonight, in an hour-long Thames Television film, Alastair Burnet examines the differences between our two nations — and the ties which still bind us together.

Britain is the largest investor in the United States. Such traditional American names as Saks of Fifth Avenue and the Howard Johnson ice-cream chain are British owned. And British talent continues to flourish not only in commerce and industry, but also in entertainment, publishing and the arts by taking advantage of the unique opportunities which exist there.

Why do so many hundreds of thousands of Britons still prefer to live and work in America? Does Britain still have any 'clout' across the Atlantic? Is there still a 'special relationship'?

In this personal report, Alastair Burnet talks to transatlantic pundits and personalities (amongst them Tina Brown, Stewart

Granger, Jonathan King and former US Ambassador to Britain, Kingman Brewster) and tries to assess the strength of our influence in the colony we lost over 200 years ago.



## THE BRITISH CONNECTION

A Thames Television film

Written and presented by Alastair Burnet. Tonight on ITV at 10.30



## Unilateral withdrawal seen as triumph for Prime Minister

# Israelis decide to pull troops out of Lebanon

From Ian Black in Jerusalem

The Israeli Government decided last night by a large majority on a unilateral and complete three-phase withdrawal of its forces from Lebanon with the first stage to be carried out within five weeks.

The decision, supported by 16 ministers and opposed by six — all members of the right-wing Likud in the coalition government — marks the beginning of the end of Israel's invasion of Lebanon in June, 1982.

The architect of the war, Mr Ariel Sharon, then the defence minister and now Minister of Industry, did not participate in

Rabin. They were determined to get a large majority and an explicit commitment for a pull-back all the way to the Israeli-Lebanese border.

Some wavering ministers from Likud were known to want to avoid specifying the final goal of what they preferred to see as a "redeployment". Two senior Likud leaders, the Foreign Minister, Mr Shamir, and Mr Arens, a former defence minister, both voted against last night's decision.

As the Cabinet was meeting, the army spokesman announced that two more Israeli soldiers had died in Lebanon yesterday. Over 600 Israeli servicemen have been killed there since the war began and the mounting casualties have been a strong argument for a withdrawal.

Mr Rabin told the Cabinet that he wanted approval for a phased withdrawal without a fixed timetable for each stage. The army would take stock after each stage and decide on the manner and the timing of the next move in the light of the last one, he said.

**ETHIOPIA** said yesterday that an unnamed senior United Nations refugee official supervised what it called a "mass kidnapping of Ethiopian Jews to Sudan to Israel. The UNHCR said that it had assisted in the airlift of 12,000 Falashas — Ethiopian Jews. — Reuters.

Last night's vote as he is still in New York fighting his libel action against Time magazine.

The ostensible goal of the invasion, which was called Operation Peace for Galilee, was to safeguard northern Israel from Palestinian guerrilla attacks. But Israel's prolonged occupation of South Lebanon brought bitter resistance from the large Shi'a Muslim population.

The decision is a victory for the Prime Minister, Mr Peres, and the Defence Minister, Mr

## Two French soldiers killed in Beirut

From Julie Flint in Beirut

Gunmen armed with AK-47 assault rifles shot dead two members of the 170-man French observer force in Lebanon yesterday as they drove through a muslim neighbourhood in the city's southern suburbs.

The killings came a week after the deputy commander of the observer force, Lieutenant Colonel Claude Quenot, was killed near the green line between East and West Beirut.

The two sergeants killed yesterday were ambushed as they drove to one of the arms depots in the observers' charge after rival militiamen surrendered their heavy weapons under July's peace plan, the first stage of Lebanon's Syrian-sponsored peace plan.

The main task of the observer force, the last remnant of the multinational peacekeeping force, is supervising the ceasefire along the green line between East and West Beirut.

French observers also man a number of observation posts in the hills east of Beirut and,

most recently, have joined the team supervising the implementation of the second stage of the peace plan — the deployment of army troops in the place of militiamen along the coast road south of Beirut to the Israeli front line at the Awali River.

The weekend deployment of 1,700 soldiers went largely without hitch, although the coast road is still closed to civilian traffic and will almost certainly remain so for some time.

The army failed to deploy along a 1.5-mile long line parallel to the Awali, at right angles to the coast, after Israeli troops set up a new checkpoint on the northern side of the river on Saturday, according to Lebanese state radio.

The radio accused Israel of making "a new attempt to foil the army's deployment" and said Lebanese would seek United Nations help to remove the checkpoint. Official sources said the army would not seek to force its way along the Awali without agreement, but would wait until an Israeli pullback vacated the positions.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Iraq plane 'downed'

IRAN said yesterday that it shot down an Iraqi warplane over the Gulf and bombed an Iraqi military base in the Kurdish mountains, while Baghdad said Iraqi planes had hit another large ship near Kharg Island.

The national Iranian news agency, Irna, said that an intruding Iraqi plane was shot down in a dogfight over the Gulf. A military spokesman in Baghdad said Iraqi planes had hit another large ship near Kharg Island. Tehran radio said Iranian planes bombed a northern Iraqi military base at Rawandiz in the Kurdish mountains. — Reuters.

### Train fire toll

HUNDREDS of people are believed to have died while trapped inside burning carriages on a crowded train that did not stop after the fire began because its alarm system had failed. One district official in Bheramara, Bangladesh, put the death toll at 200 to 300, while another said the figure would go beyond 150. The official toll from Sunday's fire still stands at 27 as officials prepared to investigate the lists of missing. — AP.

### Sahara battle

MOROCCO has confirmed that a battle took place at the weekend between its forces and Polisario guerrillas in the Western Sahara. An earlier guerrilla communiqué from Algeria claimed that Polisario forces downed a Moroccan Mirage F1 jet fighter, killed 31 Moroccan soldiers, wounded another 250 and forced a "disorderly

retreat." They later claimed they shot down two more Moroccan planes on Sunday in the Dakhla region. — AP.

### Festival deaths

CROWD stampedes and freezing weather killed at least 100 people yesterday when millions of Indians gathered at shrines to celebrate the Hindu spring festival. The Press Trust of India said five people died of exposure after bitterly cold night in makeshift shelters at one Ganges shrine, and in Kerala at least four people were crushed to death in stampedes by pilgrims. — Reuters.

### Border build-up

CHINA has drastically increased its air strength at bases within 270 miles of the Vietnam border, a Japanese newspaper reported yesterday. Quoting unidentified military sources, the Sankei Shimbun said China had about 1,000 combat aircraft in the area, up from the normal figure of 800. — AP.

### Korea poll date

SOUTH KOREA will hold general elections on February 12 for a new 278-member parliament, Interior Ministry officials said yesterday. They added that the date is expected to be approved at the Cabinet meeting later this week. — Reuters.

### PM chosen

KAMPUCHEA'S Foreign Minister, Mr Hun Sen, was appointed Prime Minister of the Hanot-installed government — yesterday. The official SPK news agency said the National Assembly unanimously elected Mr Hun Sen, 34, to his new post in succession to Mr Chen Sy, who died of a heart attack two weeks ago. — Reuters.

### Turned down

INDIA yesterday rejected a Sri Lankan request for the return of a captured patrol boat, saying it had entered India's territorial waters. Eric Silver, page 19



Arms and the men: Lord Carrington (left), Secretary-General of Nato, is welcomed to Cologne yesterday by the West German Defence Minister, Mr Manfred Woerner; in West Berlin, right, President Reagan was host to the Belgian Prime Minister, Mr Wilfried Martens. Their talks will cover cruise missile deployment in Europe.

## Diplomats embark on long road to successful arms negotiations

By Hella Pick

US and Soviet diplomats have started discussing the date and venue of the tripartite arms negotiations agreed upon at the recent talks in Geneva.

Both countries intend to begin the negotiations within the next two months. The US would prefer to hold them in Geneva, but the Soviet Union probably favours Vienna or Helsinki. As talks are expected to continue for years the superpowers may decide to alternate between two cities.

The US Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, who appears determined to prevent the Pentagon from undermining the negotiations, hopes to go to Moscow late in March to discuss guidelines for improved political cooperation between the US and the Soviet Union with the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr Andrei Gromyko.

Mr Shultz evidently wants two-yearly meetings — one in Washington in the autumn, one in late spring in Moscow — to provide a political "umbrella" for the arms negotiations and to improve overall relations.

The Americans have already made a hesitant effort to discuss "regional problems", including the Middle East, with the Russians. Up until now there have been only relatively low level exchanges between the two countries. This offer may be expanded to include southern Africa, South-East Asia, Afghanistan, and perhaps Central America.

After the deeply discordant notes at the weekend, between Mr Gromyko on Soviet televi-

sion, and leading US figures, notably the Secretary of Defence, Mr Caspar Weinberger, on US television, such a pattern may sound far-fetched.

However, Western diplomats are convinced that Geneva marked a fundamental turning point in the political willingness of the two superpowers to return to wideranging negotiations, despite the many issues left unresolved.

During the two days of difficult bargaining in Geneva, Mr Shultz never doubted that the linkage of medium-range nuclear missiles, strategic nuclear missiles, and space weapons would bedevil the whole course of new arms talks.

The Americans insisted on linkage last summer, when they rejected a Soviet initiative to discuss space weapons alone. The Americans said that the Soviet Union must also resume talks to limit offensive nuclear weapons, and that the two superpowers should review the strategic stability in the light of defensive arms developments.

In Geneva, valuable time was lost when Mr Gromyko sought to convince the US that it should abandon even research into the Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI), the so-called Star Wars project, if negotiations about nuclear missiles were to resume.

Both sides knew that they had very different priorities, and that there was neither the time in Geneva, nor adequate goodwill, to attempt an agreed definition of the linkage that might emerge.

Mr Shultz's task was made more difficult because he had no clear mandate from President Reagan on how far he could go towards agreeing to limit space weapons development. He told Mr Gromyko that the SDI research would go ahead, and could not be held hostage to the new arms talks.

While Mr Shultz clearly believes that any eventual testing and deployment, perhaps even engineering required to develop defensive space-based weapons, should be subject to negotiation with the Russians, Mr Weinberger has now publicly declared that he is opposed to such eventual curbs on Star Wars.

Mr Shultz also had to bear in mind the European Allies at Geneva. While they are clearly anxious for almost any arms negotiations between the two superpowers, they are deeply uneasy about the intro-

duction of a new dimension to the strategic balance. But, as a matter of greater immediacy, the European members of Nato are more eager than the Americans to see progress on medium-range nuclear missiles, and are concerned that this issue might become subsidiary to negotiations about strategic nuclear arms.

Mr Paul Nitze, Mr Shultz's chief adviser on arms negotiation tactics, has long contended that the European balance should not be allowed to dominate the bargaining about offensive nuclear arms.

Mr Gromyko's sabre rattling on Sunday, warning that the arms negotiations will be imperilled if cruise and Pershing II missiles are maintained, may have more to do with Belgian and Dutch hesitations about deployments than with the future of US-Soviet negotiations.

The Americans also know that, sooner or later, France and Britain will have to accept the logic of the Soviet view that their independent nuclear deterrents must be counted in establishing any eventual limitations to offensive weapons arsenals.

It is far too early to know the circumstances under which these and many other issues, already raised by both sides since Geneva, will influence the course of negotiations. Logic suggests that if the negotiations were to succeed, a series of staged agreements within a framework that is more specifically defined, should be announced.

But logic will prevail only if the Kremlin and Washington achieve an improvement in trust and political goodwill.

## Reagan calls on Belgium to begin deploying cruise

From Mark Tran in Washington

President Reagan yesterday urged the Belgian Prime Minister, Mr Wilfried Martens, to begin his country's scheduled deployment of cruise missiles in March.

Mr Martens, who heads a four-party coalition government and must hold elections in December, is under political pressure to postpone deployment. His own party, the Flemish Social Christians, in the latest non-binding vote last week, again decided that deployment should be delayed.

In a statement on the White House lawn after their meeting, President Reagan sought to stress the importance of Alliance Solidarity, particularly emphasising the Nato decision to deploy medium range missiles, and the success of the future US-Soviet negotiations.

"We recognise," he said, "that the progress we are now achieving in arms control discussions is linked to the Alliance's commitment to modernise our defences and the steps we have taken to maintain a balance of nuclear forces in Europe."

For his part, Mr Martens agreed with the need for a "united front". He said Belgium was committed to the Nato twin-track decision of deployment and dialogue, but he gave no indication as to whether his country will stick to a previous decision to start taking the 48 cruise missiles in March.

Mr Reagan repeated that negotiating prospects would be seriously weakened if the Soviet Union believed it could get

what it wanted without negotiating.

On Sunday, the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr Andrei Gromyko, warned that continued deployment of US missiles in Europe, under Nato's 1979 twin-track decision, could jeopardise the coming arms talks.

The Administration tried to convince Mr Martens that deployment made good political sense.

Noting that US medium-range missiles are already in place in West Germany, Britain, and Italy, the Administration asserted that politicians and parties who supported the move in those countries continued to enjoy a measure of electoral success.

The US is worried that a Belgian delay could set off ripples that would erode Nato unity. Similar pressures to postpone deployment, which is scheduled to continue until 1988, have surfaced in the Netherlands.

Reuter adds: British yesterday also urged Belgium to go ahead with deployment, saying any delay would be a unilateral concession to the Soviet Union. Britain accepted cruise missiles in 1983 against strong pressure from anti-nuclear campaign groups.

The British Government said that pending resumption of arms-control talks between the US and the Soviet Union, Nato's programme for deploying medium-range missiles in Western Europe should proceed as planned.

"To do otherwise would be to make unilateral concessions outside the negotiating process," the Government added.

## Decision for low-key VE Day celebration welcome in Bonn

From Anna Tomforde in Bonn

THE DECISION of the British Government to refrain from a spectacular celebration of VE Day has given support to Chancellor Kohl's view that the May 8 anniversary should be a forward-looking event, cementing West Germany's place in the alliance of democratic countries.

There is relief in Bonn at similar pledges from Paris and Washington promising low-key commemorations, with emphasis on partnership and reconciliation rather than isolating West Germany as happened during last year's bolshoi D-Day anniversary on the Normandy beaches.

"We are pleased that the Western Allies are paying tribute to 35 years of democracy in postwar Germany, a democracy of which we are proud," a senior government official said, adding that two-thirds of today's German population was born after the war.

While the Chancellor may be satisfied that his intense behind-the-scenes efforts to contain Allied jubilation about Nazi Germany's defeat have borne fruit, there is a considerable body of public opinion which believes that May 8 should be a day of reflection about Nazi crimes and the causes and dangers of war.

Influential voices have warned the Government against taking a one-sided view of the collapse of the Third Reich and predicted tension with the Eastern bloc if Bonn is seen to play down Germany's liberation from fascism and the suffering the Nazis inflicted.

Western diplomats are puzzled at the Chancellor's tolerance towards a renewed debate among conservatives about the validity of Eastern Europe's postwar boundaries. Within a month of the VE Day anniversary, the Chancellor is expected to speak at a rally of German exiles from Poland under the slogan "Silesia remains ours."

The Soviet Union, disappointed at its failure to have the Western Allies join in a gesture involving all four wartime Allies, has directed its

Chancellor Kohl (right) wants the anniversary of VE Day to be forward-looking: but many West Germans disagree



fire at Chancellor Kohl. A Tagesspiegel commentary said that Dr Kohl was not prepared to draw clear conclusions from the defeat of Hitler's Germany that would satisfy the victims of German aggression as well as "democratic forces" within West Germany itself.

The Green Party has called on Dr Kohl to mark the anniversary in a former concentration camp flanked by those who suffered under Hitler's tyranny and by representatives of peace movements.

The Chancellor's own suggestion that May 8 should be marked by an ecumenical service in Cologne Cathedral has been condemned by the trades unions, the opposition Social Democrats, and some intellectuals, who believe that the anniversary should also bring a clear condemnation of war and commemorate the liberation from fascism.

May 8 should be a day on which Germans reflect, not only on the end of the war but also on the origins of World War Two and the Germans' attitude towards the Nazi regime," said Mr Heinrich Böll, the Nobel prize winning author.

Mr Helmut Galtbräki, the chairman of West Berlin's Jewish community, said that international relations would be harmed if politicians restricted themselves to statements "hardly concealing regret at the German defeat at the end of the war."

He was referring to the view in rightwing circles of Chan-

## Colonel 'lied' in testimony

TORUN, Poland: Security police colonel Adam Pietruszka, who denies instigating the murder of Father Jerzy Popieluszko, was accused at his trial yesterday of lying by one of the priest's accused killers.

In a furious outburst after Pietruszka completed three days of testimony, fellow security police officer, Captain Grzegorz Piotrowski, told the court: "Adam Pietruszka's evidence is a lie in its fundamental points."

He declared: "I have talked about a number of Pietruszka's positive traits and now I would like to add another which I would put at the top of the list. That is cunning."

Pietruszka admitted yesterday that he had lied during investigations into the murder of Father Popieluszko on the orders of an Interior Ministry general, Zenon Fliszek.

He said that Fliszek told him to mislead investigators about the timing of his discovery of the possible involvement of men from his department in the abduction.

Pietruszka is accused of aiding and abetting the attack on Father Popieluszko and of later trying to cover it up. Pietrowski and two security police lieutenants, Leszek Pelala and Waldemar Kucmowski are accused of premeditated murder.

Pietrowski told the court: "I cannot look my subordinates in the eye today for one reason only — that thanks to my naivety and lack of foresight, I have brought them to the dock."

He added: "It is not a question of masochism or being a boy scout but one of honour and even though I am young and perhaps inexperienced, I have not, like Adam Pietruszka, decided that the acceptance of responsibility and the concept of honour and civil courage are dispensable or dangerous."

The trial will continue today and is now expected to last until the end of the month. — Reuters.

## Delors pledges end to 'feudal' Europe

From Derek Brown in Strasbourg

The new president of the European Commission, Mr Jacques Delors, yesterday pledged full support for a campaign to sweep away all EEC internal frontiers by 1992.

In his inaugural address to the European Parliament, Mr Delors said that to many people, Europe still resembled a feudal state, with proliferating customs posts, formalities, and red tape. But the national governments had now committed themselves to free movement and the creation of a true common market.

"Now that the heads of state or government have decided to set an example to clear away all obstacles to free movement, whether hidden or visible, it may not be over-optimistic to announce a decision to eliminate all frontiers within Europe by 1992 and to implement it. That gives us eight years, the term of office of two commissions," he said.

The commission, he promised, would work closely with national governments through the Council of Ministers, and with the European Parliament, for whose members free movement of people and goods was a vital concern.

"We would both like to see the people of Europe, your electors, enjoying the daily experience of a tangible Europe, world — economy

a real community where travel, communication and trade are possible without any hindrance, by the end of this Parliament in 1988."

But in a generally optimistic, even buoyant, presentation of Community prospects, Mr Delors frequently sounded a note of caution. European citizens, he told MEPs, were not primarily concerned with free movement.

"Pulling down the frontiers will not convince them of our resolve to do away with unemployment, inflation, economic convergence will be meaningless to people if we have not reversed the terrible rise of unemployment within the next two years."

Mr Delors, who began his four-year term at the head of the new commission on January 1, promised to present a detailed policy programme to the Parliament by March. Yesterday, his wide-ranging review of EEC development combined a sombre assessment of past disappointments and failures with a decidedly upbeat and aggressive view of the future.

He defined his own job as helping to restore Europe from the lethargy which had left it unable to persuade the other trading giants, the US and Japan, to act in concert to remedy the glaring rift of the century — economy

## Portuguese President calls showdown council

From Jill Jolliffe in Lisbon

President Eanes has called a meeting of the Council of State in reply to criticisms from the Government.

Breaking a silence of 10 days, the President said that he had informed the Prime Minister, Dr Soares, of his decision on Friday.

The smouldering conflict between the President and the Government was fanned by President Eanes's new year message, in which he criticised government handling of the economy which, he said, had led to widespread social injustice in 1984. The Prime Minister then said that if the President did not believe that the Government was functioning

democratically, he should dismiss it. He said that the President was acting in an "oppositional" manner, that Head of State.

The Council of State is made up of the President, the Prime Minister, parliamentary party leaders, and expert advisers. It is expected to meet this week.

Presidential elections in this year, and the formation of a new party by supporters of President Eanes, form the background to the dispute. Mr Eanes's differences on economic policy.

The Government has announced a series of steep increases. Petrol rose by 10 per cent yesterday, while transport increases of 10 per cent will be phased in



OVERSEAS NEWS

Brazil awaits end to army rule

From Sao Paulo  
in Brazil  
Members of the electoral college met today to elect Brazil's first civilian president for 21 years, ending one of Latin America's longest-running military regimes.  
A few hours before the election began, workers were still painting "Maluf for President" slogans on the roads and hanging pro-Maluf banners from the bridges, but nobody doubts that the candidate of the opposition alliance, Mr Tancredino Neves, will win a big majority over the Government's candidate, Mr Paulo Maluf.  
Bars and restaurants have been stocking beer and fireworks ready for the victory celebrations. All over the country people will stop work to watch the voting, transmitted live by television and radio.  
Yet Mr Neves' expected easy win has not been completely trouble-free. On the eve of the election, a weekly news magazine, *Veja*, revealed how right-wing generals, determined to prevent the Opposition coming to power, have allegedly been preparing a coup.  
Convinced that Mr Neves' election would let in the Communists, the generals tried to create a situation of political tension and exaggerated the presence of banned Communist organisations in the alliance.  
Opposition leaders, who reportedly took the threat seriously, prepared an emergency plan in case the coup caught Mr Neves in Brasilia, the magazine claimed. He was to be smuggled out to a nearby town and driven to a lonely stretch of road where a light plane would land and fly him to Sao Paulo or another city to organise resistance.  
Opposition governors in the south of the country would use their military police forces to fight the plotters.  
The magazine also said that a former naval minister, Mr Tarcisio de Foz, who was dismissed by President Collor, had left a contingency plan for a military take-over in case of a coup.  
The government, however, has not been intimidated by these threats.

Indians intimidated by rebels

From Paul Glickman  
in Tegucigalpa  
Nicaraguan Indians in Honduras who want to take up the Sandinista offer of amnesty are likely to face severe pressures from counter-revolutionary leaders, observers here believe.  
Officials of refugee relief organisations complain that Misura guerrillas have forced recruitment of Nicaraguan refugees and kidnap and threaten anyone who is repatriated. Misura leaders have rejected the amnesty.  
Although Honduras last week deported the CIA-backed Misura leader, Mr Steadman Fagoth, for holding an unauthorized press conference, it is not thought likely that Honduras will take further action against his guerrilla forces. Honduras has long turned a blind eye to their presence in the north-east of the country.  
Misura is made up of Miskito, Sumo, and Rama Indians who have been fighting against the Honduran government since 1979. Their operations are concentrated in areas near Nicaragua's border where 18,000 Nicaraguan refugees live in camps run by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. An estimated 5,000 more are in government-controlled areas.  
Most of the refugees in the border camps are guerrillas, or related to guerrillas. The JNCR began documenting forced recruitment in late 1983. There were more than 100 incidents of attempted or actual recruitment by force during that time. While this activity tapered off in 1984, a JNCR official said that there were another 150 estimated incidents of forced recruitment last year.  
"They threaten a person's family, tear up ration cards, generally harass them," an official of World Relief, which operates the UN camps, said. "He said Misura members sometimes enter the camp carrying weapons, and that because of intimidation there are probably many more incidents of forced recruitment that go unrecorded."  
While World Relief is working to establish mechanisms with the Sandinista Government to facilitate repatriation, refugees have told stories of being kidnapped and threatened with death if they leave Honduras.  
On various occasions relief officials have called on the Honduran military to force the rebels to release refugees in their custody.  
Misura is able to impose its will on the Miskito because of a "tacit agreement" with the Honduran military, a US official said. The guerrillas are allowed to maintain their bases and hospitals in a corridor running along the border. Only in extreme cases, such as the kidnapping of refugees or the armed forces impeding Misura's activities.

General's visit to Peking fuels speculation on weapons deal

US stresses peaceful military ties with China

From Mark Tran  
in Washington and Peking  
The steadily growing military ties between Peking and Washington do not threaten any third party, the chief of the US armed forces, General John Vessey, said last night at an official banquet in Peking.  
He told his counterpart, General Yang Deshi, that the three days of talks he had had with Chinese officials showed that the two sides agreed on a mutual goal: "to make the Pacific region truly peaceful, truly peaceful."  
"It is important for all to know that our military ties are designed to promote peace and threaten no third party," he said.  
General Vessey is the first chairman of the US Joint Chiefs of Staff to visit Peking since the Communist takeover and the event has been shrouded in secrecy. He leaves the capital today for a provincial tour.  
Diplomatic sources noted that whatever was said behind closed doors, there was no public reference to the Soviet military role in the Asia-Pacific region.  
Nevertheless, General Vessey lifted a corner of the veil at last night's banquet, saying he and the Premier, Mr Zhao Ziyang, agreed at a meeting yesterday that it is important that our military contacts be integrated with our military technology cooperation.  
China has repeatedly said it wants to turn its four-million-strong army into a modern fighting force, but partly due to the cost has hesitated to invest in large amounts of advanced modern technology.  
An unconfirmed report in Saturday's New York Times said China and the US had reached preliminary agreement on the sale of a variety of naval weapons systems.  
The sales - possibly running to hundreds of millions of dollars - would represent the biggest arms deal between the two countries since the Defence Secretary, Mr Caspar Weinberger, cleared the way for arms sales in 1983. However, the Chinese have not signed any contracts yet, nor have they made any official requests and the deal could yet fall through.  
The systems include modern towed sonars, torpedoes, and the Phalanx - a rapid-firing gun that can shoot down anti-aircraft missiles such as the French Exocet - and gas turbine engines.  
Last summer the Navy Secretary, Mr John Lehman, visited China and had with him a group of experts to help lay the groundwork for the arms sale currently under discussion. Last week Chinese naval officials completed a six-week visit to US naval installations and this month the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Mr Melvyn Paisley, will travel to China to discuss the details.  
But there has been no confirmation of the report of the arms deal from either side. The Pentagon said before General Vessey's visit that he was not aiming to sell weaponry to China.  
The general told his hosts last night: "We now have a better understanding of your perceptions, expectations, and we have some understanding of your ancient and vibrant culture."  
"We have had good discussions about the relations between our two armed forces and about how those relations might develop in the future."  
The report of the possible arms deal caused concern in Taiwan, where a Foreign Ministry spokesman said such a sale would endanger regional stability and upset the balance of power in the Taiwan Strait.  
General Yang told General Vessey on Saturday night that US arms sales to Taiwan improved a main obstacle to improved ties between Peking and Washington.



Son Sann, leader of the KPNLF, visits an evacuation site just inside Thailand. He is welcomed by Kampuchean civilians who had moved from a site which was expecting an attack by Vietnamese troops

Irian Jaya refugees prove reluctant to return home despite Indonesian claims

From Robin Osborne  
in Sydney  
Indonesians, embarrassed by the presence of 10,000 Irian Jaya refugees in adjoining Papua New Guinea, say that the problem can be resolved without official interference.  
Last week, the Foreign Minister, Dr Moekti, said in Jakarta that 2,000 indigenous Melanesians, who fled Irian during the past year, have trickled back across the border to Indonesia. The remaining refugees, mostly villagers from the border districts, were expected to return voluntarily in the coming months, he said.  
But in the Papua New Guinea refugee camps, and among officials in Port Moresby, the picture is far less rosy. According to the churches and aid workers on the border, few Melanesians have yet moved westwards or even expressed the desire to do so.  
"The refugees are by no means convinced that it is safe to go back," a relief worker said. "They still hear stories about Indonesian military reprisals over in Irian and as a result their political determination is hardening. Many of the refugees are saying that they will never go home."  
"Some refugees have gone back," a PNG government source said, "but their numbers are in the hundreds, not thousands. In addition, a few more trickle into PNG every week, making the net decline almost nil."  
The refugees were not pleased when, three weeks ago, a covert action coordinated by three PNG and Indonesian soldiers in repatriating 100 border-crossers.  
They had wanted to go back to their villages, but were taken by PNG police at dawn to an Indonesian ship and transported back to Irian's capital, Jayapura, where they received an official welcome.  
The move drew strong criticism inside Papua New Guinea. The UN High Commissioner for Refugees, which had been told by PNG and Indonesia that it would be allowed to monitor any repatriations, was angry.  
There are no further plans to repatriate refugees, however, and Papua New Guinea faces the prospect of the temporary camps becoming permanent fixtures. It fears that if many refugees were granted residency, and even resettled far from the border, they would become a "fifth column" working against Indonesia and so damaging the PNG's attempts to improve relations with its populous neighbour.  
PNG public hostility to Indonesia, which began with the West New Guinea takeover in 1963-65, intensified after the refugee crisis began last February, following an attempted uprising by the Free Papua Movement.  
Refugees have told stories of Indonesian brutality and racism, which have been well publicised most recently in the report of the International Commission of Jurists delegation which visited the camps.  
Now, even Australia's Foreign Minister, Mr Bill Hayden, has been told by Papua New Guinea that he will probably not be allowed to go to the camp when he visits PNG next month. Australia provides PNG with an annual aid grant of £230 million.

Nine hurt in clash on Thai border

Nong Samet: Kampuchean guerrillas clashed with Vietnamese troops at two Thai border points yesterday as non-Communist forces braced for a Vietnamese assault on their last surviving camp. Thai military sources said.  
The sources said that at least nine guerrillas of the Kampuchean People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) were wounded when a new battle erupted at their former base opposite the Thai village of Nong Samet.  
KPNLF guerrillas facing Vietnamese mortar and machine-gun fire struggled with little apparent success to gain ground at the contested camp which fell to the Vietnamese in November in the first stage of their dry-season offensive.  
The camp, 144 miles from Bangkok, who the largest border camp in population. Its 62,000 civilians earlier fled a few miles into Thailand.  
Reporters, just across the border in Thailand, said after an artillery bombardment, substantial numbers of guerrillas were killed. About 45 minutes later, four guerrillas with shrapnel wounds crossed into Thailand and were taken by International Red Cross ambulances to an emergency hospital.  
The KPNLF recaptured part of the sprawling Nong Samet camp, but has lost a string of other bases.  
The non-Communist faction, led by former Kampuchean prime minister, Mr Son Sann, has been the main target of the two-month-old Vietnamese campaign against guerrillas based on the border.  
The KPNLF has strengthened the defence of its last surviving camp, opposite the Thai village of Nong Samet, 20 miles north of Nong Samet, sending four extra lorry loads of guerrillas there.  
Thai and Kampuchean sources said that a Vietnamese assault was imminent on the camp, where 8,500 civilians were evacuated to a makeshift settlement site inside Thailand 10 days ago.  
Khmer Rouge sources, meanwhile, said that their guerrilla ambushed Vietnamese troops yesterday at the small village of Nam Sap, about eight miles inside Kampuchea. — Reuters

SA doctor could be struck off for 'political offences'

From Barry Streck  
in Cape Town  
A black doctor who was jailed in South Africa for six years in 1978 for political offences is facing charges of improper and disgraceful conduct by the statutory South African Medical and Dental Council. The case was postponed after his lawyer, Mr Dikgang Moseneke, argued before the four-person committee that political convictions had never been used as grounds for disciplinary action against a doctor.  
Mr Moseneke asked for the postponement of the hearing so that Dr Mokoape, a close associate of Steve Biko, could be defended by Mr Sydney Kentridge, QC, a senior South African barrister.  
The decision to charge Dr Mokoape for improper or disgraceful conduct has provoked some sharp comment. Dr Joe Vavara, one of six doctors who have applied in the Pretoria Supreme Court for an order to compel the council to hold a disciplinary hearing into the conduct of Biko doctors, said he found the case strange and disturbing. Particularly, there was no evidence of violence in Dr Mokoape's conduct, and the council had refused to have a disciplinary hearing into the conduct of the Biko doctors although a magistrate had found there was a *prima facie* case against them, he said.  
He said these facts led an intelligent person to believe the South African Medical and Dental Council was nothing more than an extension of the state machine.  
The conservative Johannesburg newspaper, the Sunday Times, said: "The South African Medical and Dental Council should confine itself to medical matters. To pursue members for their political beliefs is preposterous and goes way beyond the scope of what a professional body... should be about."  
The case against Dr Mokoape is due to resume on February 20.

Hundreds killed in Ethiopia train crash

Addis Ababa: More than 350 people were killed, and 521 injured, when a train ploughed into a ravine in eastern Ethiopia, the official Ethiopian News Agency said today.  
A railway official in Djibouti, where the line terminates on the Red Sea coast, said that 420 passengers were killed and 500 injured. If this toll is confirmed, the crash will be one of the worst disasters in railway history.  
In its first official comment on reports of the crash, ENA said that the train, on the Addis Ababa to Djibouti line, was derailed on Sunday night near Awash, 150 miles east of the Ethiopian capital. It said that the driver, who escaped unhurt, was under investigation.  
The cause of the crash, the worst since the railway was built at the turn of the century, was not yet known.  
In the worst train wreck in recent history, 268 people were killed, and 340 missing, after an overcrowded train was blown off a bridge over the Kisi River, in northern India, during a cyclonic storm on June 6, 1981. In the worst rail accidents earlier this century, 543 people were killed in a train wreck at Modane, France, in 1917, and some 520 passengers suffocated in a rail tunnel at Salerno, Italy, in 1944.  
The Addis Ababa-Djibouti line is vital for Ethiopia's trade, but only a small amount of aid destined for Ethiopia's famine victims comes via Djibouti. The bulk of such assistance is routed through Ethiopia's northern ports of Assab and Massawa. — Reuters

Disaster fear from insecticide

From our Correspondent  
in Cape Town  
Dieldrin, an insecticide banned in South Africa and most western countries because of its deadly consequences for human beings, is being supplied to Botswana by a South African subsidiary of Shell.  
The article, written by the magazine's editor, John Comrie-Grieg, also contains photographs of 20 100-litre drums of dieldrin, the active ingredient of which is dieldrin.  
South African conservationists and scientists fear that a disaster is imminent if the use of the poison is not stopped immediately.  
They point out that dieldrin, which is highly toxic to vertebrate animals - from fish and amphibians, through to birds, mammals, and people - is being fed into the Chobe, which leads to the Zambezi, one of Africa's most populated regions.  
Helen Robson, of the poison centre at Addington Hospital, in Durban, Decried the decision as "highly irresponsible," and said that even if it was taken in small quantities heavily diluted it could eventually cause liver failure.  
The supply of dieldrin to Botswana from South Africa could be in contravention of government regulations in South Africa, where it was banned in 1982.

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## UNIVERSITIES

UNIVERSITY OF AUCKLAND  
New ZealandCHAIR IN PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY  
(DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY)

CLOSING DATE: MARCH 31, 1985  
The position is one of three established Chairs in the Department of Chemistry. Applicants should have qualifications in Physical Chemistry and be able to contribute to the teaching and research in this field. The successful candidate will be expected to undertake research in the field of Physical Chemistry and to contribute to the teaching and research in this field. The successful candidate will be expected to undertake research in the field of Physical Chemistry and to contribute to the teaching and research in this field.

CHAIR IN GERIATRICS  
(Within the Department of Medicine, School of Medicine)

CLOSING DATE: FEBRUARY 25, 1985  
This is a newly established Chair within the Department of Medicine. Applicants must hold a medical qualification and be able to contribute to the teaching and research in this field. The successful candidate will be expected to undertake research in the field of Geriatrics and to contribute to the teaching and research in this field. The successful candidate will be expected to undertake research in the field of Geriatrics and to contribute to the teaching and research in this field.

SENIOR LECTURESHIP (MEDICAL) IN  
HAEMATOLOGY  
(Department of Immunobiology, School of Medicine)

CLOSING DATE: MARCH 31, 1985  
Candidates should hold a medical qualification and be able to contribute to the teaching and research in this field. The successful candidate will be expected to undertake research in the field of Haematology and to contribute to the teaching and research in this field. The successful candidate will be expected to undertake research in the field of Haematology and to contribute to the teaching and research in this field.

LECTURESHIP IN THEORETICAL &  
MECHANICS  
(School of Engineering)

CLOSING DATE: FEBRUARY 22, 1985  
Applicants should be suitably qualified with academic and/or professional experience in the field of Theoretical Mechanics. The successful candidate will be expected to undertake research in the field of Theoretical Mechanics and to contribute to the teaching and research in this field. The successful candidate will be expected to undertake research in the field of Theoretical Mechanics and to contribute to the teaching and research in this field.

UNIVERSITY OF SALFORD  
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

## LECTURESHIP

Applicants must have teaching and research interests in Macroeconomics. The appointment is for 3 years from October 1, 1985, with the possibility of renewal. Salary range £13,200-£14,925 p.a. plus benefits. Further details and application form obtainable from the Registrar, University of Salford, Salford M6 4WT. Tel: 061-736 5043, ext. 215. To whom completed applications should be returned by February 18, 1985, quoting Reference EGN61.

THE AUSTRALIAN  
NATIONAL  
UNIVERSITYRESEARCH SCHOOL OF SOCIAL  
SCIENCES  
SOCIAL JUSTICE IN  
AUSTRALIA PROJECTPOSTDOCTORAL  
FELLOW/RESEARCH FELLOW/  
SENIOR RESEARCH  
FELLOW

The Research School of Social Sciences is engaged in a major project on Social Justice in Australia. The project is concerned with the distribution of income, wealth, and access to goods and services, and the role of the state in the distribution of income, wealth, and access to goods and services. The project is concerned with the distribution of income, wealth, and access to goods and services, and the role of the state in the distribution of income, wealth, and access to goods and services.

UNIVERSITY OF THE  
WEST INDIESSENIOR LECTURER/  
LECTURER

Applications are invited for a post of Senior Lecturer in the Department of Mathematics. The successful candidate will be expected to undertake research in the field of Mathematics and to contribute to the teaching and research in this field. The successful candidate will be expected to undertake research in the field of Mathematics and to contribute to the teaching and research in this field.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM  
AND  
The Boots Company  
CHEMICAL  
ENGINEERSDEVELOPMENT AND USE OF  
BATCH PROCESS MODELS

Applications are invited from well motivated graduates in the above field. The successful candidate will be expected to undertake research in the field of Chemical Engineering and to contribute to the teaching and research in this field. The successful candidate will be expected to undertake research in the field of Chemical Engineering and to contribute to the teaching and research in this field.

THE FLINDERS UNIVERSITY  
OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA  
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIESLECTURER IN DRAMA  
(THEATRE STUDIES)

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for a post of Lecturer in Drama. The successful candidate will be expected to undertake research in the field of Drama and to contribute to the teaching and research in this field. The successful candidate will be expected to undertake research in the field of Drama and to contribute to the teaching and research in this field.

UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL  
DEPARTMENT OF PATHOLOGY

## RESEARCH ASSISTANT

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for a post of Research Assistant in the Department of Pathology. The successful candidate will be expected to undertake research in the field of Pathology and to contribute to the teaching and research in this field. The successful candidate will be expected to undertake research in the field of Pathology and to contribute to the teaching and research in this field.

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THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY  
CENTRE FOR RESOURCE AND ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

## DIRECTOR

The University seeks to appoint a Director of the Centre for Resource and Environmental Studies. The successful candidate will be expected to undertake research in the field of Resource and Environmental Studies and to contribute to the teaching and research in this field. The successful candidate will be expected to undertake research in the field of Resource and Environmental Studies and to contribute to the teaching and research in this field.

The Centre undertakes advanced applied research on resource and environmental issues. The successful candidate will be expected to undertake research in the field of Resource and Environmental Studies and to contribute to the teaching and research in this field. The successful candidate will be expected to undertake research in the field of Resource and Environmental Studies and to contribute to the teaching and research in this field.

The Director's professional background may be from any area appropriate to the Centre. The successful candidate will be expected to undertake research in the field of Resource and Environmental Studies and to contribute to the teaching and research in this field. The successful candidate will be expected to undertake research in the field of Resource and Environmental Studies and to contribute to the teaching and research in this field.

The Director will also hold a Chair in the University. The successful candidate will be expected to undertake research in the field of Resource and Environmental Studies and to contribute to the teaching and research in this field. The successful candidate will be expected to undertake research in the field of Resource and Environmental Studies and to contribute to the teaching and research in this field.

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University of Oxford  
TRANSPORT STUDIES UNIT

## APPOINTMENT OF RESEARCH OFFICERS

Two posts are available to carry out research covering a range of social and behavioural aspects of transport policy. One appointment will be for a post of Research Officer in the field of Transport Studies. The successful candidate will be expected to undertake research in the field of Transport Studies and to contribute to the teaching and research in this field. The successful candidate will be expected to undertake research in the field of Transport Studies and to contribute to the teaching and research in this field.

Further details from the Administrator, Transport Studies Unit, 11 Bevington Road, Oxford OX2 6NR. Telephone Oxford 53101.

University of Surrey  
COMPUTING UNIT2 RESEARCH  
OFFICERS  
(IKBS)

The Computing Unit is seeking to make two new appointments to carry out research in the field of Computing. The successful candidate will be expected to undertake research in the field of Computing and to contribute to the teaching and research in this field. The successful candidate will be expected to undertake research in the field of Computing and to contribute to the teaching and research in this field.

The successful applicant for the first post will be involved in research in the field of Computing. The successful candidate will be expected to undertake research in the field of Computing and to contribute to the teaching and research in this field. The successful candidate will be expected to undertake research in the field of Computing and to contribute to the teaching and research in this field.

The successful applicant for the second post will be involved in research in the field of Computing. The successful candidate will be expected to undertake research in the field of Computing and to contribute to the teaching and research in this field. The successful candidate will be expected to undertake research in the field of Computing and to contribute to the teaching and research in this field.

Further details are available from the Administrator, Computing Unit, University of Surrey, Guildford GU1 2XH. Tel: 0432 333333.

University of Edinburgh  
KOESTLER CHAIR OF  
PARAPSYCHOLOGY

Applications are invited for the Koestler Chair of Parapsychology. The successful candidate will be expected to undertake research in the field of Parapsychology and to contribute to the teaching and research in this field. The successful candidate will be expected to undertake research in the field of Parapsychology and to contribute to the teaching and research in this field.

The Koestler Chair of Parapsychology is a post of research in the field of Parapsychology. The successful candidate will be expected to undertake research in the field of Parapsychology and to contribute to the teaching and research in this field. The successful candidate will be expected to undertake research in the field of Parapsychology and to contribute to the teaching and research in this field.

Further details are available from the Administrator, Koestler Chair of Parapsychology, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh EH8 8JH. Tel: 071 747 3333.

University of Kent  
at Canterbury  
Faculty of Social SciencesTEMPORARY LECTURER  
IN ECONOMICS

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Tuesday January 15 1985 9



## And still the pound is plunging

Crisis, what crisis? By resurrecting Minimum Lending Rate for a day Mr Lawson has tacitly admitted that he has something big on his hands. M.L.R. the latterday version of the historic Bank Rate, was put into cold storage in 1981, to be revived when an emergency demanded it. It reflects the cheapest rate which the Bank of England will charge on loans to the banks and thus determines most other deposit and loan rates. Yesterday it was raised to 12 per cent, thereby bringing interest rates back to the level the Government inherited on taking office in May, 1979. It was meant as a shock tactic to convince the markets of two things: that the Government was determined to stick to its counter-inflation strategy and at the same time would not countenance the political and psychological trauma of a one dollar pound.

The Chancellor told the Commons that interest rates would remain at the present level for as long as needed to achieve proper monetary control. Meanwhile the pound was already sliding further in New York and the rot quickly spread to London, raising the dismal prospect that enough is not yet enough. If the herd instinct of the foreign exchange markets has decided on a one dollar pound the Government may find that it needs more than a dusted-down M.L.R. to provide effective opposition.

It is easy to be uncharitable to Mr Lawson. It is, after all, the judgment of the very market forces he has hitherto his economic policy to that have brought him (yesterday) to use his last weapon short of a full U-turn on intervention in the foreign exchange markets. But the fault is not entirely his. The fact is that the system of uncontrolled capital markets — which are now wreaking such vengeance on the pound — has proved to be a disastrous failure. For all our deep criticisms of Mr Lawson's economic policy, there is simply no case in reason for the pound to have

risen by over 40 per cent in real (after allowing for inflation) terms in the two years to the beginning of 1981. Nor for its ludicrous fall from a peak of 2.4 dollars to yesterday's London close of \$1.090.

Any system which can allow a currency to more than halve in value in less than four years — and at a time when the economy was moving ahead and inflation falling — is in need of drastic reform. The Government is at fault in espousing the change so evangelically (as when it abolished exchange controls in 1979). It was gravely at fault in not at least trying to prevent the sterling appreciation of 1980/81 which so devastated industry and in refusing to intervene (even on the minimal level operated by the Japanese and Germans) to prevent the speculative falls we are now experiencing.

One can blame the US budget deficit, growing like Topsy, for much of the problem. We can blame the threat of sharply falling oil prices for more of it. All this is true. But lurking behind is the problem that will not go away. The vast billions of footloose international funds, goaded on by the herd instinct which can drive currencies like the dollar up to ludicrous peaks only to dash them down again. This "bandwagon" effect often bears no relation to the underlying fundamentals of the situation. A number of institutions — like the international Group of 30 (distinguished world economists, bankers and businessmen) — have suggested that the only way to deal with it is to harness the might of the world's leading currency countries who alone can marshal enough resources to impress speculators.

It would be comforting to think that Mr Lawson will raise this with his peers when he visits the United States later this week. Alas, for him to admit that market forces are not perfect in every respect would be like asking him to embrace his own U-turn. Of that there is precious little chance.

## Ask them all about splitting

"When I hear the word culture I reach for my gun," declared that well-known democrat, Mr Hermann Goering. When members of the Nottinghamshire area of the

National Union of Mineworkers hear the word "democracy" the reaction is, apparently, to reach for their lawyers. Mr Henry Richardson, the "suspended" general secretary of the Nottinghamshire area, is taking advice about the validity of his sentence, imposed because of his supposed superior loyalty to the national union. The Nottinghamshire executive is doing likewise because it wishes to put its house in order prior to its apparently inevitable expulsion. Mr Ray Chadburn, the area president, is taking legal advice on the ground that he does not know "who is running the show" any more. It is hard to blame him.

A certain confusion and a certain division of loyalties is inevitable when a major national institution starts to crack up. Messrs Richardson and Chadburn were, indeed, elected by the Nottinghamshire miners to represent their interests. But they were elected to do so within the framework of a federal union to which leaders of the working miners and the Nottingham executive generally insist that they wish to remain loyal. (The one faction as yet untainted is that composed of enthusiastic public advocates of a break-away, "Spencerite" union for the coalfield.) It is reasonable that the area's two senior officials should feel the pull of conflicting loyalties. But it is equally reasonable that the executive should want an end to the matter. If the 32,000 men of Nottinghamshire are to be driven out into the wilderness it would be to their distinct advantage if their leaders had some faith in the exercise. If...

It is far from clear how many Nottinghamshire men want to take their constitutional and democratic defiance of the Scargill machine to the point of a long march. They have, in all conscience, been sorely provoked. The national executive did not call a strike ballot. The areas were left to strike or not as their members wished. Some 73 per cent of Nottingham miners voted to work. They then faced intimidatory mass picketing from Yorkshire miners who had been denied their own secret ballot. Next came the introduction of national rule 51 — making it possible to discipline working miners. The area executive refused to accept this retrospective "star chamber" rule. That led to the pending expulsion. Now there are rumours that some Nottinghamshire men would rather accept NUM membership, King Arthur, star chamber

and all, rather than split "their" union. Who knows? It may seem a dangerously populist solution, but perhaps the Nottinghamshire executive could ballot its members — and find out. The area has embarked on a course which cannot and will not be easily erased when this is all over. In such circumstances, it would seem simply sensible and right to put that course to a vote at the pitheads.

## Where Teddy wasn't ready

Cui bono? Who, if anyone, benefited from Senator Edward Kennedy's high-profile, high-volume and ultimately riotous visit to South Africa? If we start with the Senator himself, we may discern an American opposition politician with a famous name and a controversial reputation trying to leap back into the limelight after being sidelined by last year's presidential campaign. The bandwagon upon which he chose to jump was the sudden but sustained protest against apartheid which blew up in the United States immediately after President Reagan's re-election triumph. This appears to have been provoked by television film night after night of the protracted and violent confrontation between the South African police and demonstrators opposed to the new constitution which excludes the black majority. If even Mr Reagan felt obliged to condemn apartheid publicly as Americans recalled their own race riots of the sixties, could the leading liberal from Massachusetts be far behind? Indeed, could he not use his vast private resources to get one jump ahead of the renewed anti-racist game?

The only unusual element in Mr Kennedy's simplistic attempt to muscle in on the apartheid debate was its overblown scale, which only his personal fortune made possible: no less than six other members of the Kennedy clan, a platoon of advisers, a battalion of media personnel, altogether the kind of circus usually associated with American electioneering. Mr Kennedy is after all a politician through and through, and publicity (which entails publicity-seeking) is the very stuff of politics. But he appears to have made two mistakes. Not only did the hugely expensive tour fail to

yield the degree of publicity back home it was intended to produce, but Mr Kennedy and his advisers clearly miscalculated black South African response by blithely assuming he would be welcomed with open black arms wherever he went. That this was not so is for observers of South Africa the most significant by-product of the Senator's whistle-stop tour.

In the light of that the one clear beneficiary of the visit, if only in the short term, is the very government Mr Kennedy came to condemn. His tour threw into sharper relief than for some time the split which has been growing over the past decade within black opposition to apartheid. One school favours a non-racial solution, the other, including the Azanian People's Organisation, responsible for last week's anti-Kennedy demonstrations, wants black power. No trucking to white liberals, domestic or foreign, for them.

The latter tendency now looks stronger than at any time since the death in police custody some eight years ago of Mr Steve Biko, its best-known martyr. Black protests erupted on at least four occasions, the last preventing the Senator from delivering a blistering farewell. Even though the demonstrators called for revolutionary socialism as well as telling Mr Kennedy to go home and attacking American imperialism and capitalism, small wonder that South African television lingered lovingly on the disorder. Not only did it visibly upset the unwelcome visitor; it also showed up the division among blacks. And black aversion to white liberal "support" hurts the credibility of the white South African opposition as well. Not a bad harvest, in the circumstances, for the government, and doubtless all the more welcome for being unexpected. Mr Kennedy's experience makes the impending visit to South Africa of the Rev Jesse Jackson, the black American contender for last year's Democratic candidacy, all the more fraught with potential surprises. It is to be hoped that he makes a better job of his homework before he leaps into the cauldron of racial politics in South Africa, which is a lot more complicated than it looks.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Lord of the earths

Sir,—I have delayed writing on this matter in order that any sense of outrage regarding the desecration of the grave of the Duke of Beaufort will have somewhat abated and that reasoned thinking may prevail. Whilst not wishing to condone the act of desecration itself, which did not contribute directly to the saving of any animals, I believe that the motives of those who perpetrated the act can be largely understood in the current climate of animal rights militancy.

It is perhaps symptomatic of the topsy-turvy values of our society that one attempted exhumation of a few bones causes more furore in the press than the continual torture and killing of foxes which takes place year after year. I use the word torture very carefully; a vast number of foxes spend many hours underground, faced by barriers and are then subsequently dug out and killed with shovels. All this as a result of having been chased to earth by the hunt.

The Duke of Beaufort, as master of the Beaufort Hunt was responsible for the death of many thousands of foxes. He was further responsible for the creation of artificial earths on his estate in order to encourage the increase in numbers of the very animals he was intent on killing. Nevertheless the Duke was known in hunting circles as a fine sportsman and master of hounds.

We are reliably informed (by the means of polls both in the city and country) that the majority of people would like to see a ban on hunting with hounds. In addition we are told that no longer he ballot box must prevail.

Yet it is clear that for the next three years and probably for a great deal longer no legislation will pass through parliament banning hunting with hounds. As a result the direct action against hunting will escalate as more and more people decide on that course. A few years ago at an A.G.M. of the Hunt Saboteurs Association the speaker forecast the death of a hunt saboteur in the field within the decade. The nearly happened at the Waterloo Cup, hare coursing event last year. But the situation has accelerated so rapidly since then that it can no longer be assumed that it will be a saboteur who dies; it is now just as likely to be a huntsman. — Yours, F. Pamment. (Ex-chairman, Hunt Saboteurs Association), Address supplied.

### The decanter versus the disco in country life

Sir,—The fact that two judges have been convicted of criminal offences in the last year (Letters, January 13) is deplorable enough, but not as disturbing as the strange scale of values recently expressed by Judge Martin Tucker in a widely reported judgement. The social position of the 14-year-old son of a farm labourer, tragically electrocuted in an accident, was less desirable than that of the son of the English upper class, held the judge.

## The economic prop that soon buckles

Sir,—This morning the Bank of England has sanctioned a further (following last week's rise of 1 per cent) per cent to a level of 12 per cent. The apparent aim is to provide some support for the pound on the foreign exchange markets. The Bank has also revived Minimum Lending Rate in an attempt to boost the market's confidence that the UK authorities have evolved a coherent policy for sterling over the weekend.

It is instructive to note that when UK interest rates rose to 12 per cent last July some very odd things happened to the pound. Against

the US dollar the pound started 1984 at a rate of \$1.4285 on January 3 and was fairly stable in the first half of the year—the exchange rate on June 1 was \$1.4685. In June the foreign exchange markets gradually marked the pound down to around \$1.30 before the rise in interest rates early in July. Thereafter, the pound steadied until September 3 before dropping below \$1.30—a mere seven weeks—and then fell steadily to a low point for the year of \$1.1500 on December 31.

It is clear from that experience that much more than interest rates are considered by the foreign ex-

change markets in setting the value of the pound. For instance, the autonomous rise in the value of the US dollar accounts for most of the trends described above (although admittedly UK base rates also fell back in the final quarter of the year). In fact the pound fell by only 9 pence (or 2.4 per cent) against the Deutschmark between the July rise in interest rates and the end of the year (compared to a 12 per cent fall versus the dollar). On this evidence, it is likely that the recent rise in interest rates will stabilise the pound in the short-term. In the longer term, however, the "battering ram" impact

of interest rates can be expected to dissipate as real factors (such as oil prices, the state of the economy, a wider assessment of the UK authorities' monetary and fiscal policies) begin to assert their dominance.

Of course, in the context of the foreign exchange markets the "longer term" can start next week! Still, perhaps that is time enough for the authorities to work out an effective policy for the pound. — Yours faithfully, John Sharples, Director of International Forecasting, The Henley Centre, Blackfriars, London EC 4.

### Battle of the playing fields

Sir,—There has recently been comment in the press about the actions of county councils withdrawing the rights of privately educated pupils to musical education, county education facilities etc. However, I have searched in vain for publicity about the widespread action of county councils such as Nottinghamshire in selling off school playing fields to private developers.

There can be no real reasons for withdrawal of these facilities by Labour-controlled councils other than political sour-grapes: there can be even less justification for sacrificing school facilities for short term financial

gain. With a change in power at the forthcoming county council elections music lessons can be reinstated; once playing fields are built on they are lost forever.

For children in urban areas access to this open space is a valued and important part of their schooling. Surely it should be national policy only to improve the quality of school life not to whittle away at facilities and lower the standards of this sort of provision.—Yours sincerely, Caroline Peaz, 12, Cyril Avenue, Beeston, Nottingham.

### The real name of the game

Sir,—In my capacity as president of Freedom in Sport, I would like to comment briefly on the launching of the "Campaign for Fair Play" (Letters, January 9). Freedom in Sport, which has several hundred members who are, like the signatories of the letter, sports enthusiasts, is specifically committed to promoting the right of the individual to freedom of choice in the practice of sport and the promotion of non-racial sport throughout the world. It is therefore not easy to understand the suggestion that it is "ironically named".

Whatever may be the opinions of those who are now launching the Campaign for Fair Play (and I respect the sincerity of those opinions) the facts are that great progress has been made in removing racial discrimination from sport in South Africa. Indeed cricket and rugby at club level are now entirely non-racial.

It is true that the education laws create a situation

in school sport which leaves much to be desired, but it is up to all of us to support South African sports administrators in the strenuous efforts they are making to bring about change in this respect.

There is room for debate about how we might best reach our objective of promoting non-racial sport throughout the world, including South Africa. It might, however, be useful to begin by asking the Campaign for Fair Play to define its objective. Is it simply non-racial sport in South Africa? Or does it extend to political reform outside sport? If so, does this include a one-man-one-vote electoral system? In short, are the aims of the Campaign for Fair Play any different from those of the Anti-Apartheid Movement? I believe that those being asked to support the Campaign would like to know. — Yours sincerely, Chalfont, House of Lords, London SW1.

some sense of proportion, and not descend to such a naïvely snobbish evaluation of a young man's life.—Yours sincerely, Roy Brooks, 63 St Cross Road, Winchester, Hants

Open space letters—page 20

### Fuelling a solvent problem

Sir,—The Intoxicating Substances (Supply) Bill, which would prohibit the sale of glue sniffing kits to people under the age of 18, is due for its second reading on January 18. Its aim might sound worthy enough: it may even lead — as its Scottish precedent has — to the conviction of a few unscrupulous dealers. But the chances are that such a bill, even were it enforceable, would do more harm than good.

If the sale of glue were restricted (the "kit", of course, is usually just a plastic bag) then a teenage black-market would be all too easy. Worse, there would be wider use of aerosols, petrol and lighter fuel which are far more dangerous than glue.

Solvent abuse is a tangled social problem whose unravelling will require a great deal of effort, both in research and in fieldwork: there will be no panacea; certainly not in the form of ill thought-out laws.

Yet by passing such a bill, Parliament would mislead itself into believing it had done what it could to curb this serious problem. Far from it. Such misguided complacency would simply delay the more far-sighted action that is really needed. The Home Office who back the irrelevant bill, must be well aware that striving for real solutions costs a lot more than empty legislation does. — Yours sincerely, John Gabbay (Dr), 14 Spring Crescent, Portsmouth, Southampton.

### A COUNTRY DIARY

CHESHIRE: We had a light snowfall in early January, but the ground was hard with frost and this continued throughout the hours of daylight, so that the half inch of snow remained untouched. On the next day, snow fell again, but more heavily, and the temperature again remained below freezing point all day. The cold weather revived the birds' interest in their food and, before the second snowfall covered the food, even a black-headed gull made several attempts to snatch fragments from the table as it swooped low over it. A couple of redwings were feasting on apples still on the tree and we expect others to join them if the hard weather continues, but the bulfinches still prefer the apparently inexhaustible seeds on the isolated birch-tree. Despite the cold, a great bit was singing in the falling snow, but this had silenced the thrushes. I have received a letter from a

Herfordshire reader telling me of a strange experience. In her garden shed, she heard a "faint rhythmic hissing noise" which she traced to a peacock butterfly clinging to the ceiling. It was opening and closing its wings, showing the eye-like markings, and looked quite alarming. Has any other reader, I wonder, had a similar experience? I have never heard a butterfly make any vocal sound and I had supposed that such insects were unable to do so, although the death-head hawk moth can produce a squeaking noise by forcing air through its proboscis. Ford's Butterflies, one of Collins's New Naturalists series, goes into great detail about the sounds of smell, sight and touch, but makes no reference to voice, nor can I find mention of it in any of the other books in my possession.

L. P. SAMUELS.

### How Britain could secure a pledge of nuclear survival

Sir,—Your leader on the General talks (January 10) makes a most important point when it stresses the contribution the minor nuclear powers like Britain must make to the disarmament process.

Of course, all ways to disarmament must be explored — bilateral, multilateral, and unilateral — leading towards joint action. However it does seem to me that we have got too used to looking at the US-Soviet confrontation. There are others, and the British-Soviet nuclear confrontation is by no means insignificant. As you note it is scheduled to become even greater.

Obviously a radical limitation and reduction of nuclear balance of the USSR and the USA is the priority task, since the arsenals involved are unique in terms of their size. Yet British nuclear potential is quite considerable too. In addition it would be unwise to consider it in isolation without taking into account Britain's allied commitments to NATO. Nuclear infrastructure on the British Isles is composed of British and US nuclear forces. Given the British-American nuclear partnership, the British Isles would be a magnet attracting Soviet retaliatory strikes in case of a conflict.

Such strikes are far from being the dream of Soviet strategists. Two or so years ago the USSR pledged unilaterally not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, and four years before that it had promised not to use them against the states that renounced producing, purchasing and having such weapons on their territory.

At present Britain has done nothing to qualify it as such a state. Yet there is an opportunity to change the situation even if certain political forces in London view such an opportunity as purely theoretical.

The USSR is not seeking the West's unilateral nuclear disarmament unaccompanied by corresponding Soviet steps. Any missile withdrawn from the British nuclear potential would be matched by a Soviet medium-range mis-

sile withdrawn from the European USSR. A complete British nuclear disarmament coupled with the dismantling of US nuclear bases would be a guarantee of British nuclear survival.

Genuine defence can be ensured only through mutual disarmament, for only in this case will the need for deterrence as such be removed. Yours sincerely, Lev Semelits, Institute of US and Canadian Studies, Moscow.

Sir,—Now we've all had a week or two to digest the fact that the errant Russian cruise missile didn't start the third world war, let's consider what would have happened if it hadn't landed in a deserted arctic lake with only a couple of reindeer herders to notice.

What if it had been an American missile launched from, for example, Greenham Common on a test flight into the North Atlantic? But instead of heading North West, what if it had gone North East instead into, say, Latvia?

Let's say that this had happened, and that the Soviet radar defences had assumed it to be not a missile but the start of the next world war. Let's face it; the world would have ended there and then.

But don't worry chaps; it didn't happen, so that's all right.

Or is it? If that missile had carried an eagle on the side instead of a bear, wouldn't CND have been calling mass protests? And quite rightly? Where are those protests?

I'm a member of CND and I've always assumed that we were campaigning against nuclear weapons. Am I now expected to assume that I'm only campaigning against the ones with Mr Reagan's badge on them, or are someone from CND Head Office going to restore my faith in the next week or so? — Yours faithfully, Nick Gardiner, 19 Torrington Road, Berkhamstead, Herts.

We could drive a C5 home from the pub, in a condition usually reserved for rodents and parrots, without risking an endorsement or driving ban. Cheers, Clive! — Yours faithfully, Brian Clapham, Richmond, Surrey.

Sir,—In your Diary of January 10 I read that the Nigel Rawsons named their daughter, Nickella. Marvellous. How charming to be named after a "Love in the Mist" courtihip. I thought, visualising hiles in the Highlands, strolls across Sedgemoor, damp autumn evenings around my lovely Pembrokeshire coast. Then reality was just after poor dear day?

For non gardeners: Nickella, common name Love in the Mist, is a hardy annual flower.—Yours faithfully, Howell Longbottom, Haverfordwest, Dyfed.

Sir,—Don't banish the pound coin, don't introduce the pound coin, just use the dollar. Yours faithfully, Eric Knott, Winsford, Cheshire.

### Shortchanging Pound

Sir,—John Bayley's fine review of Ezra Pound and Dorothy Shakspeare: Their Letters 1909-1972 (January 10) contains one bad error. Pound didn't write The Firm Cantos as a "condemned traitor". He was imprisoned by the Americans during a "pass" for six months, without trial, in conditions so "inhuman" that when he was brought to America he was unfit to stand trial.

As he was never tried, Pound cannot possibly be termed a traitor. Pound thought he knew the underlying causes of the second world war, and that it was his duty, as an American citizen, to protest, to speak his mind, against a system which creates one war after another.

In this he was merely exercising his right to free speech, as his broadcasts were his own propaganda, not that of the Axis. As he said in a letter to the US Attorney-General, on hearing that he had been indicted for treason, "I am a poet, under modern conditions, becomes a mockery if it does not include right to free speech over the radio." — Yours faithfully, William Cookson, 5 Cranbourne Court, Albert Bridge Road, London SW 11.

### Parish note

Sir,—In your report (December 19) concerning the appeal launched by our client, the Reverend Jeremy Hummerstone, Rector of Great Torrington and the Church Warden to the Court of Ecclesiastical Causes Reserved, there are two serious errors. First, you state that the Rector (married, not then with five, now seven children) was promised larger accommodation by his Bishop. Not so. When he accepted the living it was on the basis that he would occupy the old and untenable vicarage. This he did and still does and it was the Diocesan Parsonages Board which pressed him to move out of the vicarage and to allow to be sold to fund his use in the grounds at the vicarage, a modern, but smaller house. He has maintained his refusal to agree to this.

Secondly, by an unfortunate juxtaposition you say that the (the Rector's) attendances at services have increased recently. What we think most likely intended to say was that attendances of parishioners at St Michael's and All Angels at services conducted by our client, the Rector, have increased. — Yours, Stanley Best, Pethyridges, Solicitors, Midland Bank Chambers, Torrington, Devon.

### Rights issue

Sir,—Senator Kennedy could not make a speech that might prove embarrassing to his government by considerations of human rights, rather than the usual political considerations. Yours faithfully, Frederick Roates, Milton Keynes, Bucks.



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# The test will be whether Sir Keith can push aside any hint of payment when he works out his teacher appraisal scheme

I KNOW now the worries of the social worker, looking on as the rehabilitated drug addict goes back into society, and back into temptation. How long will those pledges last? The addict last once he's back on the street and out again among the pushers and the other addicts?

It is Sir Keith Joseph. I am worried about him. He is like a reformed character. He is even complaining about being misunderstood by the media. The sheer reasonableness of his comments has charmed the president of the National Union of Teachers into daring to suggest that Sir Keith is being "encouraging" that there are "signs of a thaw" in the DES-NUT conflict.

Will it last? When Sir Keith gets back among the No. 10 set and Maggie wants a fix and Nigel is pushing the stuff around, will he succeed? Will we find him once again snorting market forces, or maintaining on monetarism?

The test will be whether Sir Keith can push aside any hint of payment when he comes to work out his teacher appraisal scheme. If he can resist that temptation, the Friends of Sir Keith, (who have only his best interests in mind), will rejoice and we might actually have teacher unions and Sir Keith coming in a positive development. If he fails and produces a scheme that links appraisal of teachers with pay increases, then once again, he will have alienated most of the teaching profession.

It was, after all, the NUT and other teacher unions who first put up the idea of some appraisal system. They saw it, as does Sir Keith, as a constructive management device. But now that he has taken up the idea and said



that if voluntary agreement cannot be reached he will be considering imposing a scheme through regulations, the NUT is up in arms. They are deeply suspicious that he has in mind a payment-by-results appraisal system. Looking back through Sir Keith's speeches in and out of Parliament, I cannot find any statement that he is intending to link appraisal and payment.

At the North of England conference in Chester on January 4 he put the emphasis on those developmental aspects that teachers want to see. His exact words were "To be fully effective an appraisal system would have to be complemented by better arrangements for the individual teacher's career development, including induction, in-service training, guidance on possible teaching posts and promotion."

He was not only concerned about appraisal as a means of dismissing incompetent teachers. That was just misreporting, he cried. He was concerned "with the whole range of positive advantages" that would flow from appraisal.

These were the words, together with much on the same lines from the Department of Education, that persuaded the NUT president, Peter Griffin, that there were signs of a thaw.

Is this just the professional optimism of the probation officer who hopes that, this time, the lad has seen the error of his ways and is really going to go straight?

It is easy to see why many — including 86 per cent of those who have written about it to Education Guardian — are deeply suspicious about Sir Keith's appraisal scheme. He has, after all, been addicted to market forces and monetarism for many years. For all the talk of raising standards, his educational system has been badly undermined by his addiction to public expenditure cuts. Apathy he may, but the habit usually wins.

His talk of induction for new teachers and in-service training arising from appraisal is healthy enough. But program-

mes for induction and proper in-service training have been getting theoretical approval at least since the James Report in 1972, and so far Sir Keith has not ruffled up the resolve and money to implement them.

And in the past he has talked far more about weeding out incompetent teachers than about "career development" of teachers.

Is it being over-suspicious to suggest that if Sir Keith is genuinely interested in appraisal as a means of identifying and meeting the need for in-service training, he has no time to wait for his big new scheme? There are thousands of inadequately trained teachers already identified, who would be delighted to have the chance of proper re-training. Even local education authorities could produce its list of teachers teaching maths, but never trained to teach maths, teaching physics, with biology degrees, and so on through the curriculum. Re-training there is, but on a scale that falls far short of the need. The Government's financial policies have seen to that.

How encouraging it would be to the NUT president and the others who see signs of a thaw in Sir Keith's hardline addiction if he were to rush through large-scale induction and in-service programmes.

How worrying is the thought that the rehabilitation on display at the North of England conference could break down in the coming pre-Budget orgy, that once again we shall see Sir Keith abusing the education system as he writes in the grip of monetarism that it might end with the NUT's fears realised and Sir Keith back on the habit, opening his veins on Occam's Razor.

John Fairhall

Intensive study in the language lab — picture at the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology by Don McPhee.

A crash course in German has just equipped 15 of our top civil servants to engage their EEC counterparts in conversation about such technicalities as soil erosion, smog and compost heaps. David Ward reports.

## Ja, Herr Minister

"I KNOW," said Gunther Kloss with an air of reproach, "of one individual who disappeared one afternoon to watch American football on television. And I heard another speaking English to the chairman."

Mr Kloss, senior lecturer in European studies for example, and modern languages at the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology, was the director of a two-day residential course for civil servants which concluded at the weekend. He is a hard man and some of his 15 students described him, with some justification, as a slave driver.

The course was billed as intensive, so intensive that participants were expected to be able to trace the German word for parsnip, a humble vegetable apparently unknown in the Federal Republic. The students spoke, thought, read, heard (and in some cases, particularly after lunch, dreamt) German from breakfast till bedtime, with the slimmest of interludes for the latrine, a telephone, and a teapause. When they were not role-playing and discussing, they were expected to put in



extended periods of private study and as a result accumulated sufficient paper to dam Whitehall at both ends and bust the locks on the biggest official briefcase (and a tax payer) there was a certain sadistic pleasure to be had in seeing some of the nation's senior bureaucrats cooped up in numbered pens in the language lab struggling to unravel and then summarise the complexities of a speech by Chancellor Kohl. To complete the tortoise, they were then required to abandon their own identities — whether Trade and Industry, Health and Social Security or Ag and Fish — to become combatants in a joust before the video camera: an article late Green took on a representative from the German AA; a crop-spraying farmer was tackled by an environmentalist; a grieving father, suffering from a broken heart, was tackled by a social worker.

The previous day they had been isolated in a room with a telephone and a tutor on the other end of the line pretending to be a government official in Bonn. One student found his line so bad that he had to begin his call three times and thought it was all part of the rigours of the course rather than Telecom playing up again.

It was the second course of its kind at UMIST, though a similar course in administrative French has been run at the University of Leeds for several years. In each case, the courses were requested by the Civil Service College, an encouraging sign of the imminent demise of traditional British xenophobia. UMIST's languages department was happy to oblige (it's a useful prestige enterprise for a small department in a vast technological centre) and UMIST was happy to see its educational skills being taken out into the community. The revenue was useful, too.

"Our aim," said Mr Kloss, "is simply that the civil servants who come here should go away speaking and writing better German. While they are here they are equals and generally unaware of their colleagues' grades — Civil Service rank doesn't count and even an Assistant Secretary can make a fool of himself."

Some knowledge of German is required (about O-level standard as a minimum) and some preliminary homework is set to aid assessment. Once on the course, students are taught by native speakers drawn from UMIST, the universities of Bradford and Salford, and from the Goethe Institute in Manchester. And none of them talk slowly.

Each day had its grammar input and its theme — unions, the press, the environment, political structures. Preliminary discussions were primed by introducing texts drawn from German papers and magazines which both stimulated thought and passed on necessary vocabulary. At the end of five or six days, even the least experienced German speakers had little problem dealing with technicalities such as carbon dioxide, formaldehyde, erosion, insulation, smog, and compost heaps. Such discussions were complemented by lectures, films and role play.

"We even have a summit conference," said Mr Kloss. "We prepare the agenda and then, an hour before the conference, tell pairs of students which countries they represent. Everyone seems to enter into the spirit of it. Last year the Italians arrived three minutes later because the Italians always do and the French walked out in the middle."

The course members' motives varied. A few had no specific needs but thought German would be useful in the case of a foreign posting, change of department or promotion. But for most, writing or speaking German had become an essential skill.

And it's all the fault of the Common Market. "Having contact with Europeans has become part of the job for an increasing number of middle and higher grade civil servants," said Toby Simon, a senior lecturer at the Civil Service College and himself a course member.

Peter Digby, from Customs and Excise, is soon off to Germany to discuss duties on beer. George Trevelyan, from the Ministry of Agriculture, is involved with pesticide controls and EEC regulations. Dave Bloomfield, from the Building Research Station, wants to read research papers without having to wait for translations. Catherine Allen, from Trade and Industry, is soon to be involved with exports to East Germany. Henry Wickens, a Foreign Office translator with a degree in German, wants to boost his verbal skills and pick up the language of international administration.

Most students agreed that although English is an official EEC language, nuances are missed if an official opts for linguistic isolation: the better the communication, the easier the job. As one student said, more can sometimes be achieved in easy conversation in a Brussels bar than in formal discourse at EEC headquarters. That way bureaucrats end up talking the same language, both literally and figuratively.

There are plans for another UMIST course next year (with students again cosseted at Allen Hall, a university hall of residence) and the Civil Service College would be prepared to make a few places available to outsiders wishing to brush up their technical German. And though prospective students will again be required to work a 15-hour all-German day, there will be moments of relaxation. This year one evening was given over to games and the students played Monopoly — in German: "Gehen Sie in das Gefängnis..."

# Whatever happened to the nit nurse? Time was when school health meant checking for handicap and head lice. But not today. Katrin FitzHerbert explains

THE WORDS "school health" produce blank looks these days. Most people have noticed that routine medical inspection, rigid categories of handicap and searching for headlice, once the hallmarks of the service, are out. But they don't have a clue about what, if anything, is in — and for good reason. In school health today, to know is to be bewildered.

From 1908 until 1974 things were comparatively straightforward. Each education authority had its own health department with a Principal Medical Officer and a team of doctors, nurses and therapists of various kinds responsible for the health of its school population. There was even a medical officer at the Department of Education to supervise the whole thing and publish an annual report, the Health of the School Child, consisting of national statistics, trends and discussion of issues like techniques for vision and hearing screening, medical and dental inspection, immunisation, health education and the assessment and treatment of children with handicaps.

By 1974 what all these local services did was less uniform. Doctors could decide for themselves what kind of sur-

veillance to give their school populations. For 20 years the recommended practice had been against routine inspection at set ages, (other than school entry), freeing time for more intensive care of children whose "defects" didn't need inspection to surface — they were openly visible to their teachers. These "selective" or "special" medicals called for a different medical style, strong on communication with teachers. Some doctors cheerfully adapted to this, but others found it discomforting and stuck firmly to the mechanical four-minute "body-check" (and for that matter, still do).

Then, in 1974, school health was absorbed into community health departments of the new Area Health Authorities. The reason for the change was the damaging isolation of school doctors in the professional backwaters of their Education Departments. These offered few career prospects, but also made few demands and had become a cosy retreat for hard-timers and doctors approaching retirement. It was now felt that they badly needed to be into the resources, training and advances in knowledge of the medical mainstream if they were to do their job in

anything other than an unacceptably low-powered way; if they were going to deal effectively with new problems emerging all the time, like child abuse, alcohol, drugs and glue-sniffing, psychiatric disturbance and school girl pregnancy.

In addition, the same concerns over handicapped children which had led to the whole World Health Organisation raising doubts over the ability of school doctors to support such children adequately, unless they could integrate their practice with the rest of paediatrics — and medicine in general.

Reorganisation was thus welcomed as the dawn of a bright new day for school health. Before guidelines were issued for the future development of this expert new service, it was, however, decided to await the recommendations of a high-powered DHSS-appointed committee which was even then engaged in the first survey of the health of the nation's children. This was the Court Committee of Enquiry into Child Health Services.

Meanwhile, the message to school doctors from the DHSS was, "Carry on as before —

and watch this space!" The existing LEA medical posts were duly abolished; so was the one at the DES. Collection of most national school health statistics was discontinued. The Health of the School Child ceased publication.

Since then there has been another NHS reorganisation. In 1981, from Area to District Authorities. This time the posts of Area Physician (Child Health) and Area Nurse (Child Health), made responsible for school health in 1974, were abolished. By now school health as a distinct service has sunk without trace — but there is still no sign of the brave new service for children promised ten years ago. So what happened to the Court Committee's report, published in 1976 under the title "Fit for the Future"?

The worst of all fates. The British Medical Association rejected its principal recommendations, those which concerned the training and career structure of doctors. The DHSS has asked them to come up with a better proposal of their own, but eight years after the report came out, they still haven't done so; different factions within the profession are still squabbling among themselves over which of them should

now take the dispossessed school doctors into their fold, annex their professional territory and develop it according to the needs of the day.

The DHSS, meanwhile, has accepted the "philosophy" of the Court Report, its emphasis on prevention and on the integration of different branches of the child health service; and on interdisciplinary cooperation. It has also accepted the proposal that specialist school nurse should become the "front man" of health services to schools. It has even put money into a training programme, and over three hundred have already benefited from it. Others, still waiting to be trained, have already been given more responsibility in schools.

But on the key question of how more medical expertise can be developed and made accessible to schoolchildren and their teachers — the issue which provided a justification for the dissolution of the old service — there is no real progress. Without the consent of doctors, the DHSS has not only refused to commit itself to a clear policy, but has even decided against formulating one altogether. It now says it will allow the new system to emerge by "evolution."

So, ten years after reorganisation, school health is more than ever in limbo, a bad place to be when administrators are securing the earth for cuts. A few local centres of excellence have indeed "evolved" as a result of someone's exceptional drive and initiative, as in Newcastle and Nottingham. And here and there the new style school nurse has made her presence felt.

Apart from that, and give or take a rebel initiative, the most noticeable difference in the service received in most schools is likely to be that there is now less of the same that was before. Between 1974 and 1982 the proportion of the school population which received any sort of medical examination during the year dropped by nearly a quarter, from 27 per cent to 21 per cent.

Does any of this matter? Aren't children now so healthy, so well-supplied with GP and hospital services that they don't need school health any more? After all, the service was only introduced by Lloyd George because he was scared by the Boer War recruits were medically unfit.

The Court Report itself is

the best source for an answer. It confirmed the remarkable improvement in child health even child size (average height of children aged 14 up 2.3cm per decade) — over this century. But progress hasn't been even. Many children fail to achieve the same healthy development as the majority. Their ill-health is less often linked to infections and epidemics, than to poverty, social class and environment; and they suffer accidents, emotional disturbance and handicap.

The extent of this residual ill-health among inner city children was illustrated between 1978-80 by Drs. Kingsley Whitmore and Martin Bax in an experiment they conducted in 15 London schools. They gave one year group of children an extensive 20-minute developmental examination and interviewed their parents. In two out of five children they found one or more medical problems.

To deal effectively with these diverse special needs Court had proposed a new medical specialism, "educational medicine," the study of paediatrics in relation to the process of learning. Court recommended that a

Yet one more element is to be introduced into the chaotic pattern of provision for 16-19 year-olds. Will it be the catalyst needed to concentrate minds on the need to rationalise, or will it just add to the confusion? Maureen O'Connor reports on the new Pre-Vocational Certificate of Education

## Profile of a capable student

FROM next September 16-year olds contemplating the harsh job market beyond the school gates will have a new option. That is when colleges of further education and some school sixth forms will launch the first courses leading to the new Certificate of Pre-Vocational Education, something which is not quite like anything which has gone before in the way of a nationally recognised and validated qualification.

There are already 15 pilot schemes running this academic year, some in individual schools and colleges and some organised on regional basis. Ultimately the new board established to run the CPVE expects that the 17-plus qualification will be available in 150 centres around the country.

The CPVE was proposed in a White Paper in 1982, and a consultative document issued last May brought in comments from 550 organisations. It has been propelled on the one hand by Sir Keith Joseph's determination that the schools should prepare young people more adequately for the world of work, and particularly for work on the other by the equally strong determination of some educationists to steer the curriculum away from the purely academic towards a greater concern with skills and capability.

As Basil Henson, joint secretary of the new CPVE board, says, the new courses "will be launched so quickly because they will in many cases replace similar work already being done in the schools and colleges under the auspices of the City and Guilds Institute, BECC, and the Royal Society of Arts."

Parents and prospective students, though, will have to come to terms with a qualification which is quite unlike the conventional O and A levels and CSEs with which they are familiar. Although it will be validated nationally by the joint board, on which the City and Guilds Institute and the Business and Technician Education Council are equally represented, syllabuses will be drawn up locally by the schools and colleges and submitted to the board for approval. And what any given person studies as part of his or her certificate course will vary according to individual interests, aptitudes and abilities. The individual curriculum needs to be negotiated, and the result at the end will be a profile describing what has been undertaken, and what achieved, rather than the result of a pass or fail examination.

The aim is to achieve the maximum flexibility for the 16-year-old person who wants a further year in full-time education and wishes to explore vocational possibilities, rather than continuing with a general academic course.

"We never saw the CPVE as a replacement for academic courses, or even up to 17 plus," said Mr Henson. "Much more as a pre-vocational alternative."

What the board has laid down in its published syllabus last week, is a skeleton which the schools and colleges can clothe according to the needs of their particular students, and within the constraints of their own resources. In many cases, the board expects, this will mean cooperation between a number of institutions, so that students can have access to the technical facilities they need for some of the pre-vocational parts of the course.

But the standards laid down will be no less exacting, and the board is quite specific about what it expects students to gain from their year's study. The course will consist of

three parts: a common core, a series of vocational options, and 25 per cent of the time allocation available for additional studies — which may be academic, or alternatively involve community involvement, creative or recreational activities.

The core is divided into ten "areas of competence," which can be gained through a variety of subjects and situations. They are personal and social development, industrial, social and environmental studies, communication, social skills, numeracy, science and technology, information technology, creative development, practical skills and problem solving.

This is the basic checklist from which an individual student's starting points and final attainment can be assessed. On a course open to students of all abilities, it is expected that some students will have gained many of these competences already, while others will have gained very few.

Vocational studies will be offered in five categories, business and administrative services, technical services, production, distribution and services to people.

Some schools and colleges are already drawing up CPVE schemes, and early reactions from students on the pilot schemes show some enthusiasm from young people for this new approach to pre-vocational education. With care, it is not surprising to City and Guilds and the rest, who have been organising similarly well-received courses for some years now.

Into the still chaotic pattern of provision for the whole 16 to 19-year-old age group that questions remain. CPVE is, suggests Basil Henson, a mirror image of the Youth Training Scheme. The colleges or school based course will offer education and training with work experience, while YTS offers work experience with education and training. The two schemes are complementary, for some youngsters, a training allowance. An extension of YTS to two years, which is clearly on Lord Young's agenda, might bring the two areas of vocational preparation closer together and make CPVE a suitable YTS qualification — but the financial disadvantage of the CPVE student as compared to the YTS trainee would remain.

Similarly, the board is concerned with the relationship, if any, between the Technical and Vocational Education Initiative courses now about to be launched, the second 16. And the likelihood of a part-time route to CPVE at some time in the future opens up the possibility of pre-vocational courses as a complement to three or four levels, at least for those sixth formers wanting to seek work at 18.

"We thought we were in the business of broadening the sixth form curriculum," said one CPVE official last week. "And in some local authority areas it is by no means impossible that CPVE — need not be a pre-vocational course — could demand cooperation between schools and FE colleges if it is to run effectively — will be the catalyst the administrators need to persuade the politicians that the rationalisation of 16 to 19 provision before falling rolls reduce school sixth form numbers too catastrophically. It is by no means certain that a structure of the DES and the MSC between them are hoping to build for the 16 to 19 year old age group — either institutionally or educationally. But it is not unreasonable to suspect that CPVE may be a very important part of it."





## Law for the head

TEXT books on education law are nothing new, but a legal guide geared to the needs of the head of the school is indeed worthy of note, writes David Hart, a lawyer and General Secretary of the National Association of Head Teachers. "The Head's Legal Guide" was published in the autumn of 1984 in a loose-leaf format (the publishers recognised that the book must be kept up to date to meet changes in the law and any other developments affecting the day-to-day running of the school).

The guide, when published in the autumn of last year, was divided into four parts: the structure and administration of education, the employment of staff, the day-to-day running of the school, and external dealings. These four covered a very wide range of subjects and are written from a practical point of view.

The first amendment service to the Head's Legal Guide was published in December, 1984 and introduced a completely new section on special education, as well as incorporating items of such diverse nature as the Data Protection Act, 1984,

work experience schemes, and the role of the school secretary.

The role of the head, the legal framework within which the head operates, is also of interest to teacher colleagues, governors, local education authority officers, elected representatives, and parents.

## Molecular attraction

MORE than three million young schoolchildren have enjoyed the Mermaid Molecule Theatre's scientific entertainment since its conception in 1983 by Lord and Lady Miles. It has built up a following from primary schools throughout the country.

The Molecule is playing to capacity audiences in London this week, but is keen to reach new audiences — each season's tour always includes new venues: this term Southampton and St Helens.

There is a new play for each school year. "Fire Island," this season's play with music, is more about the need for energy crisis. Teaching notes on energy, prepared by one of the Molecule's three scientific advisers, stretch from playing football via power stations to nuclear power stations. You couldn't get a much broader view than that.

Information from the Administrator, The Mermaid Molecule Theatre, Puddle Dock, London EC4V 3DB. Tel. 01-236 9521, ext. 259.

## If you want to get ahead...

NEW TERM reading for the ambitious includes some advice for teachers in search of promotion. It comes from Ron Cave, late chief inspector of schools, and his wife Joyce, retired senior county adviser, in three handbooks outlining the strategies needed to secure a leading place on the county advisers' team.

Forget the jokes and the staff-room folk-lore, they say, and do not await the maturity

that is supposed to come with age: promotion after 50 is unlikely, so get on with it. What follows is a sensible plan for assaults on the bastions of power: read the educational press, keep abreast of developments, acquire management training or have cogent reasons for not doing so, expand experience and responsibility, take an interest in adjacent schools and subjects, establish good relations with parents and others, develop a personal career pattern, keep an eye on the employment market, talk to the spouse about plans for change, imagine what interviewers want to know about.

Many otherwise promising applicants fall at such first hurdles as form-filling, poor letter writing, chattering in interview ante-chambers instead of listening for clues about the weight of the opposition, ill-prepared interview technique, and discouragement by failure.

The handbooks are: *Getting A Headship, A Teacher's Guide To Promotions*, and *L. E. A. Inspection & Advisory Work*. They cost £3.50 each from the Cave Educational Consultancy at 6 Tulse Close, Gazeley, Newmarket, Suffolk.

## Workshop for teachers

THE DEPARTMENT of Education at Bristol University is holding a workshop on Friday, February 1, for heads of education teachers. The intention is to evaluate the Health Education Council funded project, "Smoking Education for Teenagers," run jointly by Bristol and Exeter Universities. The workshop will also assess the teaching pack "Smoking and Me" designed to dissuade secondary school pupils from smoking.

Five hundred teachers and health education officers have been invited. Following the workshop the project team will visit schools in England and Wales to see how the guide is being used in the classroom and to gauge pupils' reactions to it.



## The horror of smoking

THIS IS a picture of a man, who in the words of a video commentator, has "just smoked his legs off." It isn't only his legs which have had to be amputated because of smoking induced disease. He has also had part of his stomach removed, and he has lost the sight of one eye. However, he continues to smoke cigarettes. The video shows him struggling to get his trousers on over the stumps of his legs, and the packet of cigarettes and box of matches at his bedside.

It is a horrible sequence, and is meant to be. The video, called "Suckers", has been produced by Project Icarus, with the aim of persuading

school pupils of 10 and over of the dangers of cigarette smoking. Part of the message comes from David Bellamy explaining the history and chemistry of tobacco, and addiction, but part is the shock/horror of a legless man, a hairless woman, a heart surgeon's fingers gouging out tobacco gunge from a living, bleeding heart.

Some people who have seen the video say the horror is counter-productive. But Project Icarus' director, Graham Hurley, is convinced that the shock approach works.

Details of "Suckers", which comes in either film or video cassette form, are available from Project Icarus (a registered health education charity) Raglan House, 2 Clarence Parade, Southsea, Hants PO5 3NU.

## YTS in simple terms

LEAFLETS outlining the Youth Training Scheme and explaining how parents can claim benefits for youngsters staying in education beyond the age of 16 have been prepared by the National Association of Careers Guidance Teachers. Written in English, Punjabi, Urdu, Gujarati and Hindi, they are written in simple terms and direct readers to local careers offices for more detailed information. Other leaflets in preparation will provide advice about subject options at 13-plus and entry to higher education.

The leaflets are intended for careers teachers and others wishing to make direct contact with parents. They cost £1 each but, since copyright has been waived, it is only necessary to buy one copy of each: the school's duplicating or copying apparatus can provide the rest. Bulk discounts give a considerable advantage: a course at £2.50 for 50 or £3.50 for 100. Contact NACOT Business Manager at 64 Rothbury Road, Durham DH1 5PG.

## How the blind can type

DR BERNARD CHAPMAN of the Department of Education, Bristol University, has developed a portable computerised braille printer to enable blind and deaf-blind pupils to communicate with the outside world. Ten prototype machines, which have been produced with funding from the Department of Trade and Industry, are being tested at 2 specialist schools for the blind and also at Hereford Blind College. The printers are interfaced with a BBC micro, but a new generation of braille is being developed complete with a built-in micro. These are due on the market later this year priced around £500; exports to Europe and the US are also anticipated. The braille characters are printed on a strip of polyester

tape, and a line of 40 characters is produced in 2½ seconds. If used with a Teletext adaptor, it enables blind pupils to "read" news items, but it has a wide range of curricular applications. At Curricular School for the Visually Handicapped, for example, a prototype braille is used to record recipes during cooking classes.

"It's a useful way of teaching typing and computer programming," says Bernard Chapman. "As letters are keyed into the computer, the user can simultaneously read and check each line of the text in braille. The machine is easy to use — 5-year-old blind children beginning to learn braille can operate it successfully. It has also been well received by the entire blind community who have ordered numerous printers. The first is due to be dispatched to a blind student studying at London University."

## Women get to grips with IT

A HIGH-level WOW course (Wider Opportunities for Women), geared to Information Technology, will begin at the Polytechnic of Central London in February, to give women a better chance of returning to careers which have been changed by microcomputers, word processors, and other new technology. Job-finding skills and career planning will be included.

On this pilot programme, backed by the MSC and the European Social Fund, four of the nine participants are graduates and most have held jobs at professional, junior management, or senior secretarial level. All have been unemployed for some time and need to understand how IT has affected the careers to which they hope to return.

Students, who include single, married, and divorced women, are aged from 27 upwards and will each receive a weekly allowance of £40 during the eight-week course. Baroness Seear has agreed to attend, with possible future employers, the final week's presentation.

when students will demonstrate their understanding of new skills.

Course director: Charlotte Chambers, Faculty of Management Studies, Polytechnic of Central London, 35 Marylebone Road, London NW1. Telephone 01-486 5811.

## New research diploma

"THE SIGNIFICANCE and the meaning of names in Shakespeare's plays," "The militarisation of the Indian Ocean," — "Pakistanis in Peterborough: origins and development of a community." These are some of the titles which have been accepted for short (15-20,000 word) theses the successful completion of which will lead to the award of a Graduate Research Diploma by Middlesex Polytechnic.

The programme started in 1983, when members of the humanities faculty realised how many graduates there were who wanted to extend their education but had neither the cash nor the possibility of a grant to fund full-time work and weren't keen to take part as teachers, some of them are being supported by their local authorities.

Students who have had their research proposals accepted work for an average of 10-15 hours a week, and have regular contacts with their supervisors. They are free to use the resources of the humanities graduate centre, including offices to work in if required. The finished thesis may be submitted for the diploma, (which is offered by the Polytechnic itself) or students may apply to CNAA to be accepted as reading for MPhil or PhD, though the diploma does not give automatic exemption from CNAA requirements.

Contributors: Margo Halcrow, Owen Sutcliffe, John Fairclough, Smith, Sally Watts, Jack Cross

## Posts Overseas

### Oman

Lecturer in Computing  
Oman Technical Industrial College (OTIC)

OTIC opened in November 1984 and an eventual intake of 160 students for Technician Courses and 60 students for Business Studies is envisaged. The courses are of two or three years' duration and the medium of instruction is English.

Duties: To teach computer uses and applications to students on full-time Technician and Business Studies courses; to write teaching materials and prepare and conduct examinations. There will be opportunities later to develop further courses and programmes.

Qualifications: Candidates must be male, preferably age 30-55, native speakers of English with British qualifications or equivalent. They should have a degree in an appropriate discipline together with an extensive knowledge of computer software and hardware and at least 2 years' experience of teaching computer uses and applications, preferably for Technician Courses. A teaching qualification and overseas work experience would be an advantage.

Salary: RO 805 per month tax free (£1 = RO 0.41 approx.).

Benefits: Free furnished accommodation; electricity and water allowance; car allowance if applicable; baggage allowance; annual passage-paid leave for appointee, spouse and up to three children under 21; free medical treatment.

Contract: One-year local contract guaranteed by the British Council, renewable. It is expected the appointment will commence April 1985 or as soon as possible thereafter.

Closing date for applications: 3 February 1985. Reference: 84 K 64G.

The following posts are funded under Britain's programme of Aid to developing countries:

### Nepal

Budhanilkantha School is situated in Kathmandu and is an English medium boarding school with approximately 600 Nepalese pupils aged 9-18. The Headmaster and 7 other staff have been recruited by the British Council.

Post: Teacher of English.

Duties: To teach English to boys in the age range 9-18; to assist with the production and testing of teaching materials needed in the development of alternative courses to those offered nationally in English; to carry out some residential duties and extra curricular activities and to act as a source of reference for staff and students in terms of the type of English used in other subjects.

Special Qualifications: Candidates, preferably male, should be between the ages of 25 and 35, have a degree in English and a postgraduate teaching qualification with 2 to 5 years' teaching experience; a qualification in TEFL would be an advantage; boarding school experience desirable.

Salary: £7,290-£10,635 p.a.

Overseas Allowances: Nil - £1,648 p.a. depending on salary level and marital status.

Closing date for applications: 28 February 1985.

Post tenable from August 1985 or as soon as possible thereafter.

Reference: 84 K 55G.

### Pakistan

Post 1: Consultant.

Posts 2 and 3: Teachers of English.  
English Language Training Project.  
Aga Khan School of Nursing, Karachi.  
(Partly funded by the Aga Khan Foundation).

Post 1 - Consultant.

Duties: To act as project leader and to design, implement and manage an English Language teaching and training programme for student nurses, working with two expatriate teachers and several local teachers; to train local staff including a counterpart; to advise on equipment needs and to develop an evaluation system.

Special Qualifications: Candidates, preferably single age 30-45, should have an MA in Applied Linguistics, or a one-year postgraduate TEFL diploma and 5 years' teaching experience in TEFL, of which three should be overseas; experience in course design and managing ELT programmes and ESP experience are essential, preferably in a nursing or paramedical context.

Salary: £11,583 - £16,156 p.a.

Overseas Allowances: Nil to £1,648 p.a. depending on salary level and marital status.

Reference: 84 K 76 G.

Posts 2 and 3: Teachers of English.

Duties: As part of the English Language training programme to teach student nurses and to assist the consultant in preparing materials and training local teachers.

Special Qualifications: Candidates should be single, aged 25-35, and have a PGCE or RSA Dip. TEFL plus a minimum of 2 years' TEFL experience overseas.

Salary: £8,753 - £12,436 p.a.

Overseas Allowances: Nil.

Closing date for Applications: 2 February 1985.

Posts tenable from 1 April and 1 May 1985 respectively.

Reference: 84 K 77-78 G.

General Qualifications for all above posts:

All candidates must be UK citizens with a British educational background and have a degree. Benefits: Salary free from UK income tax; variable overseas allowances according to marital status and salary level; free family passages; children's education allowance and holiday visits; free furnished accommodation; outfit allowance; medical scheme; baggage allowance; paid leave; employers' contribution to a recognised superannuation scheme or an allowance of 11% of salary in lieu.

Contracts: will be for 2 years initially with the British Council.

For further details and an application form, please write, quoting the post reference number to: Overseas Educational Appointments Department, The British Council, 90-91 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0DT.

\*\*\*\*\* The British Council \*\*\*\*\*

## Education Department

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, Crown Square, Manchester M60 3BS

### District Inspector

with responsibility for 14-19 Education and Careers Education  
Salary scale: Southbury Headteacher Group 10 — £16,824-£18,141

Applications are invited from men and women with substantial experience in the education of 14-19 year olds and proven commitment and experience in Careers Education. Application forms and further particulars are available from the Chief Education Officer, Education Personnel Office, Crown Square, Manchester M60 3BS, quoting Ref E82. Tel 061-234 7053/7056.

Closing date: 8 February, 1985.  
Manchester City Council is an Equal Opportunity Employer, and are positively welcome applications from women and men, regardless of their racial, ethnic or national origin, disability, age, sexuality, or responsibilities for dependants.

## MANCHESTER City Council

## Two Social Work

### Education Advisers

\* Rugby Office \*

Salary scale £10,930 to £15,085 p.a.

To be members of a professional team dealing with CCETS's work in an expanding Region, undertaking a wide range of duties, including maintaining links with universities and colleges, liaising with local authorities and other employers and in other ways assisting in the promotion of training for staff in the personal social services.

Candidates should be qualified social workers with experience in social work practice. Experience also in teaching in institutions of higher or further education or in providing training for staff in social work agencies desirable. Other kinds of relevant experience and qualifications may be considered. Salary on scale currently from £10,930 to £15,085 p.a. (unlimited pension scheme).

Application form and further details from Personnel Section, CCETS, 25, Derbyshire House, St. Chad's Street, London, WC1E 6AD. Tel. 01-272 2465 Ext. 236.

Closing date for applications: Friday, 1st February, 1985. Informal enquiries will be welcomed by the Head of the Region, Miss R. Wright. Tel. 0788 72119.

\*\*\*\*\* CEE SW \*\*\*\*\*

## ST CHRISTOPHER SCHOOL

Letchworth, Herts SG6 3JZ

Telephone 04626 79301.

One of the country's earliest co-educational and progressive boarding and day schools, now offering a complete scheme of education for 450 boys and girls aged between 2½ and 18 years, requires for September 1985 a

## HEAD OF THE JUNIOR SCHOOL

The Junior School provides for up to 130 children aged from 5 to 11 in its own attractive modern building with fine adjacent facilities for music, drama and sports. We are looking for a person of enthusiasm, judgment and stamina, keen to combine some teaching with a position of leadership in a lively, informal community. The approach is more similar to that of an enriched state primary than a traditional prep school.

Salary related to Burnham Scale 4. Single and family accommodation available. Other benefits include greatly reduced school fees.

Further details are available from Colin Reid (the Headmaster) to whom applications should be made by February 11, enclosing c.v., and naming three referees.

## ROYAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE

Applications are invited for the post of

## BURSAR

which will become vacant on 1st July 1985. The Bursar is responsible to the Governing Body and Headmaster for the financial and business management, including maintenance and development of buildings, of this large regional independent boys' day school. Salary on an incremental scale £11,675-£14,925, plus contributory pension arrangement, with initial salary £11,675, plus a minimum of 2 years' experience. Further details may be obtained from the Clerk to the Governors, The Royal Grammar School, Rokeby Terrace, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE5 4DX, to whom applications with full curriculum vitae and names of not more than two referees should be sent by 9 February, 1985.

## NORTH YEMEN

Primary health projects need an

## ARABIC LITERACY RESEARCHER AND OTHERS

See Wed's Public Appts

## Professor/Lecturers

University of Zambia/Zambia Institute of Technology

As part of a World Bank assisted project, the University of Zambia and the Zambia Institute of Technology are expanding their academic capability by the appointment of additional Lecturers/Senior Lecturers in the faculties of Mining and Metallurgy in Zambia.

Immediately required are Lecturers in:-  
SURVEY • MINERALS ENGINEERING  
MINERALOGY • MINING TECHNOLOGY  
MINE PLANNING • GEOLOGY

Senior Lecturers in:-  
EXTRACTIVE METALLURGY • MINING ENGINEERING  
and a PROFESSOR OF MINING

Candidates with a PhD, MSc, Degree or Diploma in the relevant disciplines plus at least 3-5 years of teaching, research or operating experience in metallurgical mining, extractive metallurgy or engineering geology/geotechnics are invited to apply.

Terms and conditions relevant to the importance of these posts are on offer and genuine written enquiries together with a comprehensive CV may be sent to:

The General Manager,  
Zambia Appointments Limited,  
Zimco House,  
16-28 Tabernacle Street,  
LONDON EC2A 4BN.

ZAMBIA APPOINTMENTS LIMITED

## Arabic/English Teacher

Oman Aviation the National Domestic Airline of the Sultanate of Oman wishes to recruit an Arab National to teach ARABIC/ENGLISH.

The selected person will be responsible to give instruction in Arabic and English to certain staff in the Company which includes:

- Assessment and grading of staff.
- Arranging and providing tuition in Arabic and English up to equivalent English 'O' level standard.
- Liaising with examining authorities in both Arabic and English for staff language qualifications.

Candidates should be graduates in Arabic and/or English and qualified in Teaching of English as a Foreign Language (TEFL). They should be in the age group of 28 to 45 years and should have a minimum of 5 years experience in teaching of both Arabic and English. Experience of Commercial Aviation and Aviation English would be an advantage.

The position carries a monthly takehome salary of £11,955 approx. plus free bachelor accommodation on a 2 year renewable contract. Other benefits include 30 days leave with free passage, 30 days annual gratuity, concessional air travel facility and medical care as per Company's regulations.

Candidates are requested to send complete personal and career details, including a recent passport size photograph within 10 days from the date of publication to:

Personnel & Administration Manager  
Oman Aviation Services Company (SAO)  
P.O. Box 7042, Jibrah  
Muscat, Sultanate of Oman

Applications which do not meet the above requirements will not be acknowledged.

## Oman Aviation

## EDUCATIONAL REPRESENTATIVE

required for two or three days a week to visit colleges of further education etc. in Northern England and North Wales promoting books for a group of publishers.

Position would suit fit car-owning, recently retired, or Representative living near the M62. Applications to: Educational Marketing Associates Ltd, 48 Bedford Street, Leamington Spa, CV32 5DT.

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Telephone: LONDON 01-278 2332  
MANCHESTER 061-632 7200

## DUNDEE COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

Applications are invited for the post of

## VICE-PRINCIPAL

The college - a Scottish Central Institution - provides full-time and part-time courses of vocational higher education at postgraduate, first degree, diploma and certificate level in a wide range of engineering, science, business and other professional disciplines. Its teaching work is supported by research, mainly of an applied nature.

Applicants should be highly qualified academically and have appropriate experience in higher education at a senior level of appointment.

The salary is currently £21,177 per annum. Financial assistance towards the cost of removal expenses may be payable.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Principal, Dundee College of Technology, Bell Street, Dundee, DD1 1JH, to whom completed applications should be returned by 1st February, 1985.

## Leicester Polytechnic

### Software Engineers & Computer Scientists

Lecturer II/Senior Lecturer (Post No's 184 & 34)

Required to join an expanding department with a national reputation to lecture in Programming at MSc, BSc and HND levels. Salary £7548 - £13128 (bar) - £14061 per annum.

Application forms and further details available from the Personnel Officer, Leicester Polytechnic, PO Box 143, Leicester LE1 9BH. Tel (0533) 551551 Ext 2303.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES POLICY: Applications are welcome from suitably qualified and/or experienced people regardless of race, ethnic origin, religion, sex, marital status or disability.

## ACADEMIC SECRETARY

required for bus tutorial college in South Kensington

to act as principal's secretary and run college office. Rewarding and interesting work for person with good organisational ability. Salary £7,500 p.a.

Contact Ms Kirsten Jansson on 01-225 0577.

## NORTH YEMEN

Primary health projects need an

## ARABIC LITERACY RESEARCHER AND OTHERS

See Wed's Public Appts



# Sir Keith comes under scrutiny

AS a young teacher I would contend that Sir Keith Joseph's appraisal scheme is unnecessary because an automatic mechanism exists to weed out the so-called incompetent teacher. Any teacher who attempts to present inadequately prepared, or inappropriate lessons to the typical audience of (initially at least) critical, apathetic, uninterested pupils and lacks classroom control soon finds his life made miserable as discipline and chaos ensue. There is no regulation more severe than the "private hell" and sense of acute personal failure endured by those unsuited to the peculiar pressure of the job.

A second internal check on unprofessional standards exists in that all teachers must satisfy the headmaster's exacting scrutiny of in-post performance if "glowing" references or rare internal promotions are to be gained.

Yours sincerely,  
Kevin J. Brant,  
62 Northleach Close,  
Church Hill, Redditch.

circumstances? However such a scheme would operate the quality of education available in Britain's schools would deteriorate if many teachers were tempted to concentrate on examination results to the exclusion of the immeasurable elements of the job.

I hope that when published these details will allay the fears of many teachers that their progress along the salary scale will depend almost entirely on the say-so of the head. A school is a place of debate and the relationship between the head and individual members of the teaching staff is often subject to certain vicissitudes arising from this debate. The creativity of the staff will be stifled if teachers are constantly worried that disagreement with the head might affect the assessment of their performance and therefore their salary. — Yours faithfully,  
Anthony Sheridan,  
11 Stradbroke Road,  
London N5 2FZ.

no relationship whatsoever to what happens in the world of business. Where in business would someone's profits be decided by a committee of other entrepreneurs?

Sir Keith's way of improving the teaching force not only bears no real similarity to good business methods, but it also tends to spread that skin and bone of centralisation and mediocrity which is evidence of what bureaucracy, mining all within, would finally do to English state schools. — Yours sincerely,  
R. L. Wright (Dr),  
Head of English Dept.,  
Chipping Norton School.



## Good humoured

YOU HAVE usefully given prominence to some aspects of Sir Keith Joseph's speech (Jan. 4) at the North of England Education Conference at Chester. However, you also record comments made by those apparently not there, and who would miss the context of remarks subsequently isolated from the whole occasion. As one who was present, I thought the speech itself was well received, being listened to do so by whole categories of material are excluded anyway. These include sheet

## Sheet music strikes a note of copyright discord

THE COUNCIL for Educational Technology and its predecessor, the National Council, has consistently supported the idea that copying which is not permitted by the Copyright Act of 1956 should be covered by licensing schemes freely negotiated between rights owners and users. In fact, it tried 15 years ago to persuade the authors and publishers to offer a scheme and it is ironic that the licence at its face value and thus lose a valuable teaching resource which, as far as newspapers are concerned, cannot be detrimental to the rights owners.

The licence also fails to clarify its relationship to the statutory provisions which the 1956 Act gives in respect of fair dealing, library copying and copying for examination purposes. Teachers are uncertain as to whether they can still exercise these statutory rights in addition to the licence provisions or whether the licence effectively sweeps them all up which results in copying which the Act intended should be free being recorded and charged under the scheme.

The rights owners may argue with some justification that since the concessions are ambiguous and open to different interpretations, an all-embracing licence will make it easier for the teacher to know exactly what may legally be done. On the other hand, the librarians in particular are worried that a licence will replace, rather than be complementary to, the long-standing concessions which the 1956 Act provided for the benefit of scholarship, research, and education.

Finally, a point about codes of practice as an alternative to licensing. These are unlikely to work in practice because the implication that copying within the code will be free of charge. If it is generous enough to meet teaching needs, it will be unacceptable to rights owners, but if it is modest enough to satisfy them it will frustrate the teachers. No, it has got to be licences. — Yours faithfully,  
G. A. Crabbe,  
Rights Development Officer,  
3 Devonshire Street,  
London W1N 2BA.

MAY WE join the discussion regarding copyright from the point of view of computer software authors writing for the education market? It is not only book authors and publishers that are losing vital revenue in this area. The cost of software, like books and photocopies, can only be brought down by volume sales thus spreading development costs over many units.

The plight of software publishers is currently exacerbated by the fact that only one copy of their product is ever purchased for use by a whole establishment and can be regrettably, is copied and passed on to others. This is not the way to lower prices nor to improve the quality of the products.

We write for the higher education market which is limited and, therefore, only of commercial interest to a small partnership like ourselves. We must rely on the integrity of colleges to respect our copyright or go bankrupt, thus drying up a source of new software.

Yolande Smith,  
12 Marlborough Court,  
Marlow, Bucks.

TEACH-IN (January 8) reports an older student as saying the Open University is pricing itself out of the old-age pensioners' market. This implies that the university chooses of its own volition to set high fee levels. It does not. On the contrary, it is resisting considerable pressure from government to set fees even higher.

That same page recognises its work for the disabled. Your readers should note that it is also resisting pressure to introduce supplementary charges for services to such students, such as home based examinations, or the services of the amanuensis.

Jan McNay,  
34 Letimer,  
Stony Stratford,  
Milton Keynes,  
Bucks.

## Happy years

COULD Mr Evans (January 8) not find some comfort over the festive season in the fact that he for sure will be welcomed with open arms into any number of good educational establishments outside Oxford and Cambridge. Three happy years at Manchester University were to confirm, without source, grapes that I had not lost out irreparably by being turned away by Oxford.

Waste no tears, Oxbridge rejects, at least your suspense is over, and you will be virtually certain of fine university education somewhere in the country. — Yours faithfully,  
Gillian Baron,  
88 Sanderstead Court Avenue,  
Croydon,  
Surrey.

## Mysterious role of governors

A WORKING life in secondary schools and two decades' first-hand experience of school government prompt a comment on "Hands Up if You Understand the Job" on the role of school governors (Education Guardian, Jan. 8).

Although the constitution, rules of procedure, and duties of governing bodies are set down, it is unfortunately the case that the majority of teaching staffs, let alone the general public, know little of school government.

What role then can a governing body exercise, to put forward a public service with dignity and satisfaction to themselves, which will have general approval and be welcomed by teaching staff?

I would suggest that its executive functions be discarded, the exercise of which must occasion some governors moments of misgiving, and that it assume an advisory role.

## Fees at the OU

TEACH-IN (January 8) reports an older student as saying the Open University is pricing itself out of the old-age pensioners' market. This implies that the university chooses of its own volition to set high fee levels. It does not. On the contrary, it is resisting considerable pressure from government to set fees even higher.

That same page recognises its work for the disabled. Your readers should note that it is also resisting pressure to introduce supplementary charges for services to such students, such as home based examinations, or the services of the amanuensis.

Jan McNay,  
34 Letimer,  
Stony Stratford,  
Milton Keynes,  
Bucks.

ALONG with many other teachers I am waiting with bated breath to find out just how Sir Keith's proposals to assess teachers' performance in some of the most important aspects of education, such as the promotion of tolerance and independent thinking and social education, seems to me to be impossible to measure.

Of course there is one measurable element: examination results. One cannot help speculating how exactly these might be used. Would the intelligence of the teacher's pupils or perhaps the number of recognised disruptive pupils in a class be taken into account in assessing the teacher's performance? Would certain classes, or subjects even, be given, as in Olympic high-diving, a bias rating for their degree of difficulty, in order to improve the performance seen of a teacher working in difficult

EVERYONE must share Sir Keith Joseph's desire to have a better teaching force. If we are to apply business methods, it seems good sense on the face of it to reward good teachers. The question arises, however, of what that reward should be and how it should be assessed in the world of education.

In the world of the entrepreneur with its greater power, freedom of decision that goes with responsibility. Extra money in the good teacher's pocket is not the equivalent of freedom of decision within the classroom to experiment and develop the curriculum, and, further, choose himself between radically different kinds of examination syllabus (when Sir Keith is presiding over them all being virtually the same the length and breadth of the country).

Worse still, the mode of assessment proposed bears

I am very puzzled. Where have all these inefficient teachers come from? Were they there before, without anybody noticing them? If so, does this not imply generations of inefficient inspectors, lecturers in education, advisors, head teachers, and so on? Have these inefficient members of the educational establishment now been weeded out? If not, will they now be compelled to retire ignominiously or be required to submit themselves to four- or five-yearly re-assessment?

If, however, all these inefficient teachers are a new phenomenon, then where on earth have they all suddenly sprung from? How have they proliferated in this way?

I only hope that they don't infiltrate my school. With insufficient funding, dwindling resources, larger classes, fewer free periods, more and more meetings to attend, and an ever-expanding hierarchy to be carried on the backs of an ever-straining teaching staff, we already have quite enough problems to cope with! — Yours faithfully,  
Dorothy Kirk,  
The Old Cottage,  
Calstock Road, Gunnislake,  
Cornwall PL18 9BU.

### CAE FOR ELECTRONICS DESIGN TRAINER

This U.S. design and manufacturing company is the leader in the field of CAE for electronics design.

Unrivalled growth, which continues exponentially stems from much envied products which in turn arise from dedicated R&D and a commitment to excellence at every level. A second phase of expansion in the U.K. is now under way and a vacancy exists for a young professional electronics design trainer possessing proven communications skills in adult education and committed to teaching.

Duties will be to train customers in the use of applications software and will include site visits and travel requiring a flexible approach to the domestic side. We wish to hear from applicants around 30 years of age who have a background in electronics design education and have the personal appearance and confidence to train all levels of management.

Equity participation, BUPA and other allowances, plus Bonus scheme.

Please send full career history in total confidence to: T.E. Cantwell, quoting reference 947/GU Crailfern Corporate Consultants Limited, 2 Berkeley Square, London W1X 8HG. Tel: 01-629 0682.

**£18,000+**

**Equity and other substantial benefits.**

**CRAILFERN CORPORATE CONSULTANTS**  
Executive Selection Division

**LECTURER IN SCIENCE EDUCATION**

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Science Education in the Department of Teacher Education. Candidates should be graduates in science or technology and have some teaching experience. An additional qualification in education would be an advantage. Candidates will be expected to contribute to the programme of initial training courses for experienced teachers, and research in education within the School of Education.

Salary Scale: £K 23601-32517.874 per annum.

Appointment will be made at a point on the scale according to the candidate's qualifications and experience to date of the successful candidate.

Application forms and further particulars relating to this post may be obtained from:

Establishment Officer,  
Staff Office,  
Trinity College,  
The closing date for receipt of completed applications will be 1st February, 1985.

**WORK IN LEISURE**

PGI offer opportunities to work with children or families for two or three periods as activity initiator, sports, creative instruction, group leaders, or in a wide range of supporting domestic and administrative roles at residential activity centres.

Post your application form from:

PGI, 100 Avenue,  
944 Station Street,  
Newcastle-upon-Tyne NE5 7AH  
Tel: 0274 30707  
Fax: (0274) 64211

Imperial Chemical Industries PLC

## Opportunities for Polymer Chemists

There are exciting opportunities for polymer chemists to work in multi-disciplinary teams on the synthesis, characterisation and fabrication concerned with the development of resins, surface coating intermediates and novel materials, leading to the rapid exploitation of new businesses.

Candidates should have a good degree in Chemistry and preferably have a Ph.D. in Chemistry of Polymer Science together with experience which includes practical knowledge of polymerisation processes or characterisation of the physical and mechanical properties of polymers.

ICI is associated with a wide range of activities, from bulk commodity to performance chemicals. The Company is expanding its research commitment in the area of resins, surface coatings and new materials.

The vacancies are in the laboratories of a large Science Community formed by Mond Division, Petrochemicals and Plastics Division and the New Science Group, located in Cheshire and Cleveland, and also at Darwen, Lancashire, where research, production and marketing have been combined for the Perspex group.

Conditions of employment are excellent and there is a considerable scope for a variety of future paths. The remuneration package will be related to experience and will include profit sharing. Relocation assistance is available.

For an application form contact Pat Wright on Runcorn (0928) 513332 or write to: Mrs P. M. Wright, Personnel Department, Imperial Chemical Industries plc, P.O. Box 8, The Heath, Runcorn, Cheshire WAT 4QD.

**GWENT & MID GLAMORGAN COUNTY COUNCILS**

## Adult Education Project Officer

(temporary post tenable until March 31, 1986)

Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced persons for the post of Adult Education Project Officer to commence duties in January, 1985 or as soon as possible thereafter. The successful applicant will be required to work with individuals and groups in selected communities in both counties to enable them to acquire skills and expertise which will help them attain a degree of self-sufficiency or create commercially viable enterprises. The officer will divide his/her time equally between the two authorities and will be located initially in the Crumlin area of Gwent and the Aberdare area of Mid Glamorgan.

The successful applicant will be appointed on a scale related to Burnham F.E. Lecturer Grade 1 but A.P.T. & C. conditions of service will apply. Under these conditions, the working week is one of 37 hours, the holiday entitlement is 20 days plus bank and other official holidays, and it is expected that the officer will take his/her main holidays during school/college holiday periods. The post would be superannuable under the Local Government Scheme.

Application forms and further particulars are available from the Director of Education, Mid Glamorgan County Hall, Cardiff. The closing date for receipt of applications is January 31, 1985.

**THE POLYTECHNIC WOLVERHAMPTON**

**SCHOOL OF APPLIED SCIENCE**

**LECTURER II/SENIOR LECTURER BIOTECHNOLOGY**

Salary Scale £7,548-£11,634-£14,061

Candidates should hold a good Honours degree in an appropriate subject with relevant post-graduate research and/or experience in the field of Industrial Microbiology/Biochemistry. Practical experience in the techniques of Recombinant DNA Technology advantageous.

Applications are invited for the following posts:

**TEMPORARY LECTURER II IN MATHEMATICS/STATISTICS**

Salary Scale £7,548-£14,061

**TEMPORARY DEMONSTRATOR IN COMPUTING**

Salary Scale £5,910-£10,512

Further details from Staffing Office, The Polytechnic, Wolverhampton WV1 1SB. Telephone (0902) 710654 (24-hour Ansaphone service).

**METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF Rochdale**

An Equal Opportunity Employer

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED FROM THOSE WITH THE NECESSARY ATTRIBUTES REGARDLESS OF RACE, CREED, NATIONALITY, DISABILITY, AGE OR SEX.

**EDUCATION DEPARTMENT**

Pay Award Pending for these posts.

**PROFESSIONAL ASSISTANT H406 (GUIDANCE AND COUNSELLING)**

Scale 6/501 £2154-£2960

Applications are invited for the above newly established post connected mainly with New Training Initiatives. The appointee will be responsible for providing a Guidance and Assessment Service and for co-ordinating guidance and counselling of young people engaged on Youth Training Schemes or attached to Guidance Projects.

Candidates must possess a professional qualification in teaching and/or careers advisory work (eg Diploma in Vocational Guidance). A University degree will be an advantage.

**TEMPORARY YOUTH WORKER H407**

Youth and Community Service, Middleton Area, JNC Range 3 (Points 1-5) £7966-£2844 plus £263 pa for extra qualifications.

Applications are invited for the above temporary post from suitably qualified persons (eg Certificate in Youth and Community Work) who possess at least 2 years post qualifying experience. This temporary appointment will be for a period of up to 8 months to cover the secondment of the permanent postholder.

A major aspect of the work will be establishing contact and working with unemployed young people in the Middleton Area and assisting with the overall provision of constructive alternatives for them. Other duties include involvement with holiday play schemes, liaising with a community school and with voluntary and statutory agencies in the area.

Assistance with removal expenses etc and housing accommodation may be available for both posts.

Application forms available (Quote Ref No) from the Chief Personnel Officer, PO Box 58, Municipal Offices, Smith Street, Rochdale OL16 1XG (Tel 47474 Ext 662) to be received not later than 1 February 1985.

**Education Department**

## Senior Administrative Officer

Salary Scale: Scale S02 - £9,945-£10,539 (pay award pending)

A vacancy exists IN CONNECTION with the Manchester Open College Federation (MOCF) and the Manchester Open Learning Initiative (MOLI). MOCF accredits a wide range of learning programmes in the city, including open learning provision.

In addition, the Education Committee has approval from the Open Tech Unit of the Manpower Services Commission for a major new city-wide project in open learning. A team of people will have specific responsibility for the implementation and delivery of the MOLI and the Open Tech Programme, and this includes a senior administrative post located in the MOCF to help co-ordinate and organise the scheme.

The successful candidate will be a member of the staff of the MOCF and of the team responsible for the management of the MOLI. The appointee will be responsible to the Director of the MOCF and will be closely involved with the operations of the MOCF and of MOLI.

The appointee will be expected to exercise a great deal of personal initiative within the framework of MOCF and MOLI. The appointee will also be expected to gain an appreciation of the operations and requirements of the Manpower Services Commission.

Candidates should have had prior experience at a level commensurate with the demands of the post.

Further particulars and application forms are available from The Chief Education Officer, Education Personnel Office, Crown Square, Manchester M60 9BB, quoting Ref E56. Telephone No.: 061-234 7033 / 7035.

Closing date: 26th January, 1985.

The City Council operates a Union Membership agreement under which a new employee is required to become a member of a recognised Union. Manchester City Council is an Equal Opportunity Employer, and positively welcome applications from women and men regardless of their racial, ethnic or national origin, disability, age, sexuality, or responsibilities for dependants.

**MANCHESTER City Council**

**RANBY HOUSE Retford, Notts**

(Workshop College Preparatory School)

Following the appointment of Mr. R. C. Theobald to be Headmaster of Foremark Hall, Retford, The Midland Chapter of the Woodard Schools invites applications for the post of

## HEAD

with effect from 1st September, 1985, or as soon as possible thereafter. Closing date for applications: 7th February, 1985.

Particulars and application forms from: Woodard Schools, 14A The Square, Shrewsbury SY1 1LN; Tel: (0743) 55633.

**Council for National Academic Awards**

## REGISTRAR FOR EDUCATION

Applications are invited for the above post which will become vacant on April 1, 1985.

The Registrar will be responsible for the management and operation of a unit which is involved in the work of validating courses in education (mainly the initial training and in-service training of teachers; for liaison with, and advice to, institutions and other bodies and with chairmen and members of the boards and panels involved in this work. Candidates for the post would be well qualified academically and professionally and should have appropriate teaching and/or academic administrative experience. In addition experience of managing both staff and other resources is desirable.

This salary on appointment will be within the scale £17,136 to £21,144 p.a. including London weighting.

Further particulars may be obtained from:

Assistant Secretary (Personnel)  
CNAA  
344-354 Great Inn Road  
London WC1X 8BP  
Telephone 01-278 4411

to whom applications giving details of qualifications and experience and the names of two referees should be submitted by February 1, 1985.

**EAST ANGLIAN EXAMINATIONS BOARD LONDON REGIONAL EXAMINING BOARD UNIVERSITY OF LONDON SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS BOARD**

## JOINT O-LEVEL/CSE EXAMINATION, JUNE, 1985

### History — Syllabus D

Applications are invited from people with experience of the Schools Council History 13-15 Project for appointment as Assistant Examiners.

Applicants should be graduates or hold appropriate qualifications and should be under 65 with three years' recent teaching experience.

Application forms and further details may be obtained from the Secretary, University of London School Examinations Board, Room 215, Stewart House, 32 Russell Square, London WC1B 5DN. Completed application forms should be returned by 12 February, 1985.

**Athorfa Gogledd Dawyran Cymru The North Wales Institute of Higher Education**

CONNAH'S QUAY, DESIDE, CLWYD SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS, STATISTICS & COMPUTING

## LECTURER II

(£7,548-£12,095)

The Institute offers courses in Computer Studies and two vacancies exist to strengthen the lecturing team.

The successful candidates will be expected to lecture on Higher National and National Awards courses in two of the following areas: Computer Systems Architecture, High Level Programming Methodology, data Processing Techniques, Systems Design, Data Base Design, Industrial Data Processing. Previous lecturing experience would be an advantage. Applicants should be suitably qualified and evidence of an interest in personal development will also be expected.

Further details and application forms are available for the above posts in this form: The North Wales Institute, Deside, Clwyd, Ceredigion, Wales LL55 2JL. Tel: 0432 817531, Ext. 254. Closing date for receipt of applications is Wednesday 22nd January 1985.



## LANCASHIRE POLYTECHNIC AT PRESTON

### SCHOOL OF ELECTRICAL & ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING

Principal Lecturer in Electronic Engineering. Ref. AA/173  
Senior Lecturer/Lecturer II in Electronic Engineering. (Three Posts) Ref. AA/174

The School of Electrical & Electronic Engineering currently offers a range of CNA and BTEC Courses and is planning with other Schools in the Faculty of Technology to develop courses in Applied Industrial Information Technology. Suitable appointees may be designated as course leaders for these new courses.

Ideally applicants should be experienced in areas of computer aided engineering or information technology or be interested in developing such areas with other members of staff.

Research Assistant in Electronic Engineering. Ref. AA/175

Projects are available in Digital Signal Processing, Image Processing, Digital Control, Instrumentation, Videotext aid for the disabled, Hybrid and thick-film microelectronics, Robotics, Optical Communications. Power electronic switching.

Preliminary enquiries for the above posts may be made to the newly appointed Head of School, Professor N. G. Burrow on ext. 2200.

### SCHOOL OF CONSTRUCTION & SURVEYING

Principal Lecturer in Quantity Surveying. Ref. AA/176

Senior Lecturer/Lecturer II in Construction Technology/Management. Ref. AA/177

Lecturer II in Quantity Surveying. Ref. AA/178

The School is currently developing its activities to include degree courses by both full- and part-time modes of study. Initially these posts will be involved in the organisation and development of a newly proposed part-time degree in Quantity Surveying. Preliminary enquiries may be made to the Head of School, T. M. Ryan on ext. 2158.

Salary Scales: Principal Lecturer — £13,095 — £14,580 (Bar) to £16,467  
Senior Lecturer — £11,175 — £13,128 (Bar) to £14,061  
Lecturer II — £7,548 — £12,093  
Research Assistant — £6,405 — £7,176

Further details and application forms available from the Personnel Office, LANCASHIRE POLYTECHNIC, Preston PR1 2TQ. Tel (0772) 22141 ext. 2027, quoting the appropriate Ref. No.

Final date for receipt of completed applications — 8th February 1985.

LANCASHIRE  
POLYTECHNIC  
AT PRESTON

## HUMBERSIDE COLLEGE ACADEMIC SECRETARY

£13,065 to £14,379

For this key senior post the College is seeking a dynamic and creative person to lead its academic administration and to make a substantial contribution to its overall development. This requires appropriate qualifications and relevant previous experience.

There is a wide range of CNA undergraduate and BTEC higher technician courses.

This post provides considerable scope for a person with enterprise and commitment.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from:

The Personnel Office,  
Humberside College of Higher Education,  
Cottingham Road, Hull HU6 7RT.  
Tel. (0482) 446506.

Closing date February 8, 1985.

## BOLTON METROPOLITAN BOROUGH

### MANAGING AGENCY — YOUTH TRAINING SCHEME TRAINING DEVELOPMENT OFFICER

£8,154/£9,060

Bolton Metropolitan Borough has assumed responsibility as a Managing Agency for the Youth Training Scheme for the development, administration and monitoring of a wide range of high quality YTS places. The Managing Agency has been operating since July 1983.

A Training Development Officer is required as soon as possible. The successful applicant will work mainly in the field, as a member of a team, to ensure the development of high quality, integrated twelve month programmes and the regular monitoring of trainee progress. Applicants should be suitably qualified and have first hand experience of YTS in operation. Experience of working with young people of varying abilities and needs and a commitment to the aims and potential of YTS will be essential. The appointment will be for a period of twelve months initially.

Application forms and further details which are available from the Personnel Officer, Town Hall, Bolton BL1 1RU (Tel: 22311 Extns. 587 and 6106) should be returned as later than 1st February.

An Equal Opportunity Employer.

## Sheffield City Polytechnic Department of Building RESEARCH ASSOCIATE — ENERGY IN BUILDINGS

Applications are invited for a three-year SERC-funded Research Associateship to work on an investigation of the controllability of air movements in houses.

The work will consider the internal airflows through dwellings and the extent to which these flows may be controlled by the use of extractor fans and ventilation openings.

Candidates must be graduates in an appropriate engineering or science discipline and have related research or industrial experience.

Salary scale: Researcher B £7,548 to £10,686 per annum.

Application forms and further details from the Personnel Officer (Dept. Ed.G), Sheffield City Polytechnic, Halfords House, Fitzalan Square, Sheffield S1 2BB. Tel. (0742) 20911 Ext. 2387. Closing date 6th February, 1985.

Sheffield City Polytechnic is an Equal Opportunities Employer.

## WHITECHAPEL ART GALLERY COMMUNITY EDUCATION CO-ORDINATOR

This is a new post created to work with Jenni Lomas on the community education activities in the new Whitechapel when it reopens in June 1985. Applicants should have at least two years experience teaching in more than one school/college/gallery, with an enthusiastic knowledge of art made after 1970, and an interest in developing projects in East London.

For job description telephone Barbel Andrews on 01-577 0107

Completed applications to the administrator, Whitechapel Art Gallery, Whitechapel High Street, London E1 7QX by 26th January.

The Whitechapel is an equal opportunities employer. We invite applications from women and men from all sections of the community, irrespective of their disability or ethnic background, who have the necessary attributes to do the job.

## UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM RESEARCH POSTS

### RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP (Ref. D6)

#### DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

To work on reactor physics modelling in conjunction with A.E.R.E. Harwell. Tenable for up to three years from 1 January 1985. Applicants should have a good honours degree and Ph.D. or relevant experience.

### DIRECTOR, ALTA GEOPHYSICS (Ref. G4)

#### DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGICAL SCIENCES

Geophysicist to take charge of 'Alta Geophysics' which undertakes surveys and research on contract for industry. Tenable for up to one year from 1 January 1985 in the first instance. Applicants should have a degree in geophysics and preferably some industrial experience. Current driving licence essential. Salary on RA 18 or RE 1A Scale.

### RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP (Ref. B12)

#### DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY/DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY — UNIVERSITY OF YORK

To work on SERC funded project on resonance Raman spectroscopic study of metallobiomolecules in Pepsin and Glucanase mediated catalysis using UV laser and multi-channel techniques. Tenable for up to two years from 1 January 1985. Starting salary probably not above Point 2.

### TEMPORARY LECTURESHIPS (Ref. P10)

#### DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING PRODUCTION

In connection with several teaching company schemes. Duties will involve basic courses to undergraduate and postgraduate students and specialist training in one or more of: metrology; production processes and systems; manufacturing technology; systems control and cadcam. Tenable for up to three years from 1 January 1985.

### PROJECT ENGINEERING (Ref. P11)

#### DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING PRODUCTION

To work on SERC teaching company scheme concerned with the analysis, design and automation of a flexible manufacturing cell. Tenable for up to two years from 1 January 1985. Salary on RA 19 Scale.

### RESEARCH ASSOCIATESHIP (Ref. Q5)

#### DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING

To work on SERC funded project investigating early thermal and drying shrinkage cracking in reinforced structures. Tenable for up to two years from 1 January 1985. Applicants should have good honours degree in civil or structural engineering or allied subject. Experience in experimental testing of concrete and/or programming microprocessors would be an advantage.

### RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP (Ref. S9)

#### DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONIC AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

To work in traction research group on computer simulation based studies of O.C. supplied railways. Tenable for up to three years from 1 January 1985. Candidates should be well qualified electrical engineers with experience in computer simulation and power electronics, together with a knowledge of sparse matrix techniques.

### SALARY SCALES

RESEARCH ASSOCIATE 18 £8,267 — £9,537 PLUS SUPERANNUATION

RESEARCH FELLOW 1A £7,520 — £12,150 PLUS SUPERANNUATION

LECTURER 27 £20 — £14,825 PLUS SUPERANNUATION

For further particulars telephone 021-472 1301 ext 2559.

No formal application form. These copies of application, including full curriculum vitae, should be sent to the Registrar, University of Birmingham, Science and Engineering, P.O. Box 363, Birmingham B15 2TT by 1 February 1985.

## Field Consultant

The Adult Literacy and Basic Skills Unit (ALBSU) wish to recruit a Field Consultant to work as part of its small London based team. Candidates should have significant experience in basic communication skills work with adults including literacy, numeracy and/or English as a Second Language as well as a commitment to the development of basic education in general.

The Unit is the central focus for adult literacy and related basic skills work in England and Wales and is grant-aided by the Department of Education and Science and the Welsh Office Education Department. Among its functions, ALBSU sponsors a significant number of local development projects, allocates establishment grants to voluntary organisations, co-ordinates and provides training, produces and publishes teaching/learning materials and offers a consultancy and advisory service to local providing bodies.

ALBSU Field Consultants are based in London, although a considerable amount of travelling throughout England and Wales is an essential part of the job. The commencing salary will be between Point 42 (£13,589) and Point 49 (£15,900) (under review) on the National Joint Council Scales (Principal Officer) inclusive of London Allowance.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from:

The Director, Adult Literacy and Basic Skills Unit,  
Kingsbourne House, 229/231 High Holborn,  
London WC1V 7DA.  
Tel: 01-405 4017

Closing date for applications is 14 days from the appearance of this advertisement.

ALBSU  
Adult Literacy & Basic Skills Unit

## NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CITIZEN'S ADVICE BUREAUX

The Association is currently implementing a Research and Development Project to introduce and appraise the application of micro-computers in a sample of Citizens Advice Bureaux over a three year period. The aim of the project is to determine whether micro-computers would improve the service offered by the Bureau to the public, and if identify and develop relevant software together with NACAB support staff and Bureau. Therefore the Association requires the following post to be filled.

### DEVELOPMENT OFFICER — TRAINING SYSTEMS

Based London circa £10,900

to be responsible for developing training to aid the introduction of micro-computers into CABs. S/he will work closely with the Project Systems Development Officers in identifying, commissioning and writing software for use in CABs.

The ideal candidate should have a sound training background with an interest in and knowledge of new technology. An appropriate qualification would be an advantage. This is a re-advertisement. Previous applicants need not reapply. Generous leave, luncheon vouchers and contributory pension scheme.

This post will be offered on a 3 year fixed term contract terminating 31 July 1987. For job description and application form please WRITE on a postcard to: Personnel Department, NACAB, 119/123 Pentonville Road, London N1 1LZ. Closing date: 1st FEBRUARY 1985. All applicants considered on the basis of suitability for post regardless of sex, race, marital status or disability.

Citizens  
Advice  
Bureau

## PAISLEY COLLEGE

A Scottish Central Institution

### PROFESSOR AND HEAD OF DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTING SCIENCE

(Salary £19,785)

Applications are invited for this new post which is being created as a result of the division of the existing Department of Mathematics and Computing into the Department of Mathematics and Statistics and the Department of Computing Science.

The Department of Computing Science, with an initial Academic Staff of 14, will be responsible for the BSc (Sandwich) Degree and Honours Degree in Computing Science which has an agreed annual intake of 85. The new Department will also make significant contributions to other College courses, including the Postgraduate Diplomas in Computer Education and Information Technology.

The successful candidate will have a proven record of achievement in computing science. He, or she, will be expected to provide leadership in further development courses, research programmes and in collaboration with industry and commerce.

Application forms and further particulars are available from THE PERSONNEL OFFICER, PAISLEY COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY, HIGH STREET, PAISLEY PA1 0SE (Tel. 041-987 1241 ext. 230) to whom completed forms should be returned.

## CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD Official Studentship in Music and Organist

The College proposes, should there be a suitable candidate, to elect an Official Student (i.e. Tutorial Fellow) in Music (tenable in conjunction with a non-stipendiary university fellowship (G.U.) and the post of Organist of the Cathedral, with effect from 1st October, 1985.

Further particulars are obtainable from the Very Revd. the Dean of Christ Church, to whom applications should be sent by 6 February, 1985, giving the names of three referees. Applicants should send copies of their references and ask the referees to send references direct to the Dean, Christ Church, Oxford OX1 1DP to reach him by 21st February, 1985.



Athrofa Gogledd Ddwyrain Cymru  
The North East Wales Institute  
of higher education

## CONNAH'S QUAY, DEESIDE, CLWYD SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING (DEESIDE DIVISION)

### Principal Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering Systems

(£13,095-£14,580 (Bar)-£16,467)

Required as soon as possible.

Applications are invited from Graduate Engineers with expertise in Mechanical Engineering Systems and with experience of Computer Aided Engineering methods.

The person appointed will be actively involved in the development of advanced level courses across the boundaries of the traditional engineering disciplines and also of a comprehensively equipped Computer Aided Engineering laboratory.

Candidates should be well qualified, preferably to M.Sc. level, with extensive experience of both industry and higher education.

### Lecturer Grade II in Electronic & Communications Engineering

(£7,548-£12,093)

A Lecturer Grade II is required as soon as possible for teaching and development duties on Electronic and Communications Engineering Courses. Industrial experience essential. Commencing salary determined by experience and qualifications.

Further details and application forms for both posts available from the Registrar, The North East Wales Institute, Connaah's Quay, Deeside, Clwyd CH5 4BR. Tel Deeside 617631, Edwinstown 254.

### MICROELECTRONIC AND COMPUTING SERVICES

PLAS COCH, WREGHAM, CLWYD

### Programmer/Adviser (Systems)

Scale 4 (£3,254-£7,005)

Responsible to the Computer Services Manager, the postholder will produce and maintain system software, and provide advice and support to Educational users on site. Systems used include BBC, Zenith and SWT 6800. Previous experience in a systems programming environment is required.

Further details and application form available from the Registrar, The North East Wales Institute, Plas Coch, Wregham, Clwyd. Tel Wregham 366501.

Closing date for all above posts: January 25, 1985.

## Health Education Council

We wish to appoint a senior member of staff to manage and develop on-going work for young people, aged 4-19, in schools and further education.

The salary for the post will be £13,929 - £14,916 (inclusive but under review) and its major responsibilities will include:-

- Liaison and representation on behalf of the Council with the DES, LEAs, HM Inspectorate, and other relevant bodies.
- Management of the Council's programme of in-service and pre-service teacher education.
- A wider contribution to the work of the Council as a whole, with particular emphasis on the implications for young people of the Council's many and varied initiatives.

Applications are invited from those who can demonstrate a keen appreciation of the role and potential of health education. In addition, candidates should have considerable experience both of the classroom and of administration, and, preferably, of curriculum development and of planning appropriate programmes.

Further details and an application form, returnable by 1 February 1985, may be obtained from:-



Mr. T.J. Cartwright M.A.,  
Assistant Secretary,  
Personnel & Administration,  
The Health Education Council,  
78 New Oxford Street,  
London WC1A 1AH.

## JOHN MARLAY PROJECT.

### ASSISTANT YOUTH WORKER

JNC 2 £6,357-£8,103

A second qualified youth worker required to join a co-operative team of workers at the John Marlay Project based in a former comprehensive school in the inner city west end of Newcastle upon Tyne. The John Marlay Project brings together statutory and voluntary projects in the fields of youth, community, adult education, employment development and recreation.

The project is anxious to develop in new directions and is seeking a worker with skills to develop one or more of the following areas of work:

- (a) work with girls and young women
- (b) outdoor activities
- (c) Youth Enquiry Service.

In addition to helping with the general running of the project.

Further details and application forms are available from Director of Education, Civic Centre, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 8PU.

For an informal discussion telephone Bill Niblo, Tyneside (091) 2746038. Closing date 28th January, 1985.

## City of Newcastle upon Tyne

This is an Equal Opportunities Advertisement

## Assistant Education Officer (Schools)

£12,738 to £13,725

For this post based at County Hall we are seeking a suitably qualified person to assist the Senior Assistant Education Officer (Schools) on a wide range of work in primary, secondary, and special education with particular emphasis on in-service training of teachers.

Application form and further details (see please) from: Chief Education Officer (P3), County Hall, Tyneside Road, Exeter EX2 4QG, returnable by January 25, 1985.

DEVON



## WITHINGTON GIRLS' SCHOOL WELLINGTON ROAD, FALLOWFIELD, MANCHESTER M14 6BL APPOINTMENT OF HEAD

The Governors invite applications from Graduates with wide experience for the post of HEAD which will become vacant on 1st January, 1986 on the retirement of the present Headmistress, Miss Marjorie Hulme B.A. Salary according to qualifications and experience but not less than Burnham Group 9.

Withington is an independent — formerly direct grant — day school for girls for about 560 pupils aged 7-18 including 100 in the Junior Department and 120 in the Sixth Form. The school is a member of the GEGSA and the GSA and offers Government Assisted Places for girls aged 11 and 16 years. Further particulars may be obtained from the Clerk to the Governors at the school to whom applications by letter with the names and addresses of three referees should be sent by 18th February, 1985.

## KING SAUD UNIVERSITY QASSEEM, SAUDI ARABIA

### COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND VETERINARY MEDICINE

Academic appointments

## Professors, Associate Professors, Assistant Professors

are available in the College of Agriculture & Veterinary Medicine (Qasseem Branch) on one year renewable contracts, tenable from 27 July 1985.

Applicants should be Ph.D. holders and/or holders of academic titles from accredited universities.

The College of Agriculture (where the language of instruction is ARABIC) has the following departments:

Animal Production and Breeding, Crops and Range Management, Veterinary Medicine, Horticulture and Forestry, Water and Soil, Agricultural Engineering, Agricultural Extension and Economics and Plant Protection.

### Benefits include:

- \* Tax free salaries (based on qualifications and experience).
- \* Monthly transport allowance.
- \* Relocation allowance.
- \* Free furnished accommodation or housing and furniture allowance.
- \* Free yearly return air tickets for incumbent and family.
- \* Children's educational allowance (non Arabic speakers only).
- \* Free medical/dental care covering family.
- \* 60 days annual pre-paid leave.
- \* End of service gratuity.

Application forms are available by writing to the following address, stating clearly the College to which you wish to apply, and where you saw the advert.

Ms Carmel Donnanah  
King Saud University Office  
29 Belgrave Square  
London SW1X 8QB

ONLY SUCCESSFUL APPLICANTS WILL BE NOTIFIED

## POSTS OVERSEAS KOREA

### Visiting Professor of English Seoul National University

- Duties: To teach English language (conversation and composition) to undergraduate students at this prestigious University.
- Qualifications: Candidates must be British Nationals with a Master's degree in Linguistics, Applied Linguistics or TEFL (minimum of 3 years' teaching experience mostly overseas). Single candidates preferred.
- Salary: Local salary according to experience plus £4,800 p.a. sterling subsidy paid in UK.
- Benefits: Accommodation; fares; baggage; medical insurance; premium.
- Contract: 2-year renewable local contract commencing March 1, 1985.
- Closing date for applications: January 25, 1985.
- References: 6-8 each.
- For further details and an application form, please write, quoting the post reference number: Overseas Education, Appointments Department, The British Council, 30-31 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0DT.

## The British Council

## ilea Inner London Education Authority

### WESTMINSTER COLLEGE

### Vice Principal

(Grade 7L)

Required for Summer Term 1985

The Senior Management of the College consists of Principal, 2 Vice Principals and Deans. This vacancy, due to promotion of the present holder, is for the second Vice-Principal, based at Battersea Park Road, SW11. Responsibilities include staff development and INSET, pastoral care services for students; careers, publicity and community liaison; initiatives in fields such as equal opportunities, discipline, discipline and YTS; academic management of the Battersea Building.

Applicants must be academically well-qualified, teacher-trained and experienced in college administration at Head of Department level. Salary in accordance with Burnham (FE) scale: £10,616 p.a. plus London Allowance £1,036.

Send stamped addressed envelope for details and application form, returnable by February 5, 1985, to: The Clerk to the Governors, Westminster College, Battersea Park Road, London SW11 4JH.

ilea is an Equal Opportunities Employer.

## PROFESSIONAL ASSISTANT (SCHOOLS)

£10,761 — £11,703 p.a. (PO P33 37-40) (Pay award pending)

This post will provide excellent opportunities for a man or woman who is an honours graduate with successful teaching experience to enter educational administration.

Relocation expenses where appropriate.

Application forms and further details available (see please) from the Director of Education, at County Hall, Closing date 1st February.

Please quote Ref A12/110.

An Equal Opportunity Employer









**BRUNEL UNIVERSITY**  
DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS  
The Special Engineering Programme  
**LECTURESHIP**  
The Department seeks a Lecturer to help in major developments in both teaching and research. Interest and expertise in aspects of Mechanical or Electrical Engineering is required. The challenge, resources, and opportunities in this developing, broad-based Department are substantial. The post will only suit an enthusiastic, hard-working and ambitious person. Applications from young, relatively inexperienced, but well-qualified people will certainly be considered.  
Salary in the scale £7,500 - £14,925, plus £1,200 per annum London Allowance, with USS benefits.  
For further information, and discussion in confidence, contact Professor Ray Wild on 0484 37188.  
Application form and written further details may be obtained from the Personnel Secretary, Brunel University, Uxbridge, Middlesex UB8 3PH, on receipt of a self-addressed envelope. Closing date for receipt of applications: 8 February 1985.  
Brunel University is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

**University of Swansea Lecturer**  
Applications are invited for the vacancy of Lecturer in the Department of Metallurgy and Materials Technology. Preference will be given to applicants having research and industrial experience in the area of fatigue and fracture mechanics, who will be capable of developing joint teaching and research programmes in collaboration with the engineering disciplines within the Faculty of Applied Science.  
The salary will be on a scale up to £14,925 per annum together with USS/USDS benefits.  
Further particulars and application forms (two copies) may be obtained from the Personnel Office, University College of Swansea, Singleton Park, Swansea, SA2 8PP, to which office they should be returned by Friday, January 25, 1985.

**University of Sydney**  
**CHAIR OF PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY**  
Reference No. 5991  
Applications are invited for the Chair of Physical Chemistry which has been vacated on the retirement of Professor R. H. Ewald. The position is available from January 1986. The Chair is one of the four Chairs in the School of Chemistry. The other three are in Organic Chemistry (Professor R. C. Freeman), Inorganic Chemistry (Professor A. J. P. Martin), and Theoretical Chemistry (Professor R. S. Stein).  
Salary will be at the rate of \$42,500 p.a.  
The University reserves the right to accept or reject any appointment for financial or other reasons.  
Applications, quoting reference No. 5991, including curriculum vitae, list of publications and the names and addresses of three referees, should be sent to the Registrar, University of Sydney, NSW 2006, Australia, by February 28, 1985.  
Further information also available from Association of Commonwealth Universities (ACU), Gordon Square, London, WC1H 0PF.

**University of Hong Kong**  
**LECTURER IN HISTORY**  
Applications are invited for a Lectureship in History to teach Early Modern Europe from the Renaissance to the French Revolution.  
Annual salary (unemployment) is on an 11-point scale from HK\$120,000 to HK\$170,000. The salary of HK\$120,000 is equivalent to £24,500 (£16,170 in 1984). The salary of HK\$170,000 is equivalent to £34,000 (£22,660 in 1984). Starting salary will depend on qualifications and experience.  
At current rates, salaries will not exceed HK\$170,000. Housing benefits at a rate of 12% of salary, children's education allowance, year and medical benefits, and other benefits are provided.  
Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Secretary General, University of Hong Kong, 77 Queen's Road, Hong Kong, by February 28, 1985.

**University of Liverpool**  
**SCHOOL OF EDUCATIONAL STUDIES**  
**LECTURER IN SCIENCE EDUCATION (PHYSICS)**  
Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Science Education with special reference to Physics. The post involves responsibility for preparation of lectures, supervision of student teachers, and participation in the higher education programme in Science Education. The Lecturer will be expected to teach both for the general public and for the student teachers.  
Initial salary within the range £2,500 to £14,925 per annum, plus £1,200 per annum London Allowance, with USS benefits.  
Applications, together with curriculum vitae and three references, should be sent to the Registrar, University of Liverpool, P.O. Box 147, Liverpool, L69 3GB, from whom further details may be obtained.  
Quote Ref. RV913/85

**University of Birmingham**  
**LECTURER IN SOCIAL ADMINISTRATION**  
The post combines research and teaching in social administration with responsibility for the planning, organisation and supervision of the University's external programme in North West Midlands and East Yorkshire. The successful applicant will be expected to teach both for the general public and for the student teachers.  
Salary within the range £2,500 to £14,925 per annum, plus £1,200 per annum London Allowance, with USS benefits.  
Further particulars from Mr. E. A. Roberts, Senior Lecturer in Social Administration, University of Birmingham, P.O. Box 363, Edgbaston, Birmingham, B15 2TT, or to the Personnel Office, University of Birmingham, P.O. Box 363, Edgbaston, Birmingham, B15 2TT, by February 15, 1985.  
Informal enquiries may be addressed to the Director of External Studies.

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**Hampstead NW3**  
Applications are invited for a post of ASSISTANT DOMESTIC BURSAR.  
Initial responsibilities will be concerned with financial control of entering and departing students. Applicants should have a degree in a commercial or institutional accountancy or similar qualification, and be able to use a computer. The post is full-time, with a salary of £5,000 p.a. plus £1,200 per annum London Allowance, with USS benefits.  
For further information, and discussion in confidence, contact Professor Ray Wild on 0484 37188.  
Application form and written further details may be obtained from the Personnel Secretary, Brunel University, Uxbridge, Middlesex UB8 3PH, on receipt of a self-addressed envelope. Closing date for receipt of applications: 8 February 1985.  
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**THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS**  
**DEPARTMENT OF ITALIAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE**  
**LECTURER**  
Applications are invited for the above post for a fixed period of three years commencing October 1, 1985. An ability to contribute to the teaching of the history of the Italian language may be an advantage.  
Salary on the scale for Lecturers (£7,500-£14,925) according to age, qualifications and experience.  
Informal enquiries may be made to Professor Richard Andrews (tel 0532 431751 ext 6445).  
Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, The University, Leeds LS2 9JT quoting reference number 95. Closing date for applications February 15, 1985.

**GENERAL**  
**HUMBERSIDE EDUCATION COMMITTEE**  
**HEADS**  
Required for April, 1985 for the following schools:  
**Althorpe & Keadby County Primary School**  
Keadby, Humberside  
Group 6 N.O.R. Age range 5-11  
Group 6 N.O.R. Age range 5-9  
Closing date for the above two posts January 25, 1985

**HEAD DESIGNATE (Group 5)**  
Required for April, 1985  
9-13  
**JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL**  
in HULL  
Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers to head a new Junior High School. The successful candidate will be responsible for the school's curriculum, staff, and general administration. The school will be a co-educational day school, with a capacity of 150 pupils. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 10 years' experience in secondary education, and to be a member of the NUT. The salary will be in the range £14,925 to £19,925 per annum, plus £1,200 per annum London Allowance, with USS benefits.  
For further information, and discussion in confidence, contact the Headmaster, Humberston School, Humberston, Hull, HU10 2AA.

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1025-1026, 1026-1027, 1027-1028, 1028-1029, 1029-1030, 1030-1031, 1031-1032, 1032-1033, 1033-1034, 1034-1035, 1035-1036, 1036-1037, 1037-1038, 1038-1039, 1039-1040, 1040-1041, 1041-1042, 1042-1043, 1043-1044, 1044-1045, 1045-1046, 1046-1047, 1047-1048, 1048-1049, 1049-1050, 1050-1051, 1051-1052, 1052-1053, 1053-1054, 1054-1055, 1055-1056, 1056-1057, 1057-1058, 1058-1059, 1059-1060, 1060-1061, 1061-1062, 1062-1063, 1063-1064, 1064-1065, 1065-1066, 1066-1067, 1067-1068, 1068-1069, 1069-1070, 1070-1071, 1071-1072, 1072-1073, 1073-1074, 1074-1075, 1075-1076, 1076-1077, 1077-1078, 1078-1079, 1079-1080, 1080-1081, 1081-1082, 1082-1083, 1083-1084, 1084-1085, 1085-1086, 1086-1087, 1087-1088, 1088-1089, 1089-1090, 1090-1091, 10



















## We will have to pay dearly for our seats at sterling's tragedy of errors



## NOTEBOOK

Hamish McRae

THE sterling mess is by no means over yet. It is perfectly possible that before the week it out we will have yet another couple of per cent on base rates, a rise which is quite unjustified by

economic or monetary conditions, and largely the result of inept handling of financial markets.

There was, a week ago, some justification for a rise in British interest rates. The money figures were running at the top of their target range, bank borrowing was high, and other monetary indicators like house and share prices also suggested that money might be too loose.

Yesterday, Mr Lawson in the House gave a further reason for caution when he acknowledged that the government's borrowing requirement was running above target. This new rise in interest rates, which will increase both the retail price index and debt service payments, it is itself a further cause for caution.

But the first two elements — rather high monetary growth and an overshooting borrowing requirement — would not of themselves create

the sort of mayhem that has struck the financial markets. Those problems could have been controlled by a modest rise in interest rates, if taken early enough and presented properly.

They were not taken early enough and they were presented in a peculiarly cack-handed manner.

This question of presentation is extremely important. What has happened over the last week is the inevitable consequence of the attitude that this government has, since the last election, taken both to financial markets and to the press. The immediate failure of the last week is detailed over the page, and this is a pretty sorry tale in itself.

But what is worrying is not just that the government uses people who don't understand the niceties of high finance to misinform journalists. It is that the government doesn't want to

explain its policy to financial markets.

Thus it is not just journalists who have found that the quality of information coming out of Whitehall is worse now than at any stage during the last ten years. The City has exactly the same complaint.

Talk to any top banker or discount house man and he will say that they are not getting the sort of sensitive feel for what the authorities want that they have been accustomed to receiving.

This has something to do with the cool relationship between the Treasury and the Bank of England, which seems particularly frigid at the moment. Each is always pretty catty about the other, but the hostility is very much in the open. Look, for example, at the way Mr Lawson refused to defend the Bank over Johnson Matthey.

Now the Bank may have

failed to explain itself to the Chancellor, and has not distinguished itself in any case. But leave the question of blame aside: the hostility is destructive.

If the two sides of town cannot agree a common line over Johnson Matthey, can they really be co-operating as they should with the much more important matters of monetary and exchange rate policy?

The Bank, for all its faults, has a long experience of managing financial markets. The first lesson its practitioners would give to the Chancellor would be never to talk about exchange rate policy, and never to give any commitments of any sort about things like intervention on the exchanges.

As it turned out, the Chancellor's assertions that the government would not intervene to boost sterling were misinterpreted. But even had

they been correctly interpreted they would have been extraordinarily stupid. Telling the markets you will not intervene to support the pound is to invite them to sell the currency.

The Chancellor (and presumably the Prime Minister) created a sure-fire bet for any bank wishing to take a position against the pound. Maybe you won't intervene, but you don't say so.

And, of course, if the Bank of England is being ignored, it is both unable to feed back into the City the government's views on the markets, and it does not carry credibility if it asserts its own views.

The result of this refusal to explain the bits that should be explained, spiced by misleading information about the bits that shouldn't and coupled with the denial of the Bank's traditional role of government voice in the City, has been chaos.

The core of the government's policy might be perfectly sensible, but it has allowed financial market fears to undermine its quite sensible strategic aims.

But now mortgage-holders, and large segments of British industry, must prepare to foot the bill for Mr Lawson's learning curve. How big is that bill?

The foreign exchanges and interest rates first: the thing to watch is not the sterling-dollar rate, though we all do. In fact the far better indicator of public policy is the sterling-DM rate. If the dollar continues to soar as it did yesterday afternoon, there will indeed be nothing to stop the pound going to parity against it. But the authorities are extremely sensitive to any over-rapid fall of sterling against the mark.

Somewhere around DM3.55 seems the sensitive point at the moment.

If the pound in the next day or so plunges against the mark—and Statoil is hardly helping—then we may expect another couple of percentage points on a newly-reactivated MLR.

That would be very discouraging for our economic prospects. But we ought also to be looking now at the way in which the plunge of the pound is affecting the Budget. Lower sterling and higher inflation changes the arithmetic, and on balance in a way which is unfavourable to the Budget. The House of Commons is debating unemployment today. The government is going to have to give a little more information on its thinking, and today would not be a bad day to start.

Oh yes, and it would help to have a little less of the "it's everybody's fault except mine" attitude too.

## State oil company to sell at free market rate

## Norway scraps price fixing

By John Hooper, Norway Correspondent

Norway's state oil company, Statoil, yesterday surprised and perplexed the oil world by abandoning fixed prices. Under the new system, sources within the company said, the price of sea-borne oil or gas would be determined by the free market.

The price demanded by Statoil would reflect crude prices on the free market, sources said. But they stressed that both contract and spot levels would be taken into account. Statoil intends that the transition to a free market should be completed by the end of the year, although that is unlikely to remain the case for very long.

Reports of Norway's move had no immediate effect on the Rotterdam spot market where prices — bolstered by the cold weather — remained firm. But there is a clear possibility that yesterday's news could cause another bout of pricing jitters.

In view of the dire warnings



Mr Arve Johnsen

delivered by Sheikh Yamani that any move on the part of the North Sea oil producers would lead to a price freeze, it has been widely believed that both Britain and Norway would sit tight until after

Opec's next conference.

The Opec oil ministers are due to meet in Geneva on January 25 for further discussions about price differentials and the implementation of an auditing scheme intended to keep production within the 16 million barrel a day ceiling set last October.

But unlike Britain's state trading organisation, BNO, Statoil continues to sell most of its crude on contract, so the question of an official price is of greater practical significance. Because of Statoil's reluctance to rock the boat, it had not even set a price for December let alone for January.

Britain's problems derive from the fact that BNO, which is compelled to buy half Britain's North Sea oil output at the official price and sell most of what it buys on the free market at much lower, spot prices, is losing heavily. BNO officials have said publicly that they would like

to move to a market-related pricing system, but have been held back from doing so by the Government.

Statoil appeared to be on the brink of a similar move last month, and when it failed to materialise there was speculation of a government intervention. The Norwegian Oil Minister, Mr Arve Johnsen, is known to feel that Statoil, which has a reputation for acting independently, bases its decisions on narrow, economic criteria.

The last official price for Norwegian Brent blend was \$29.05 a barrel. Norway produces barely more than 1 per cent of the world's crude supplies.

The oil markets remain as volatile as they are confused. But one of the ironies of yesterday's move is that it came at just the moment when the more bullish mood about oil prices has been prevailing in Europe ever since the beginning of the cold snap had begun to spread to America.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

## BR buys diesels

A \$80 MILLION investment in 150 diesels for British Rail provincial services has been approved by the Department of Transport. The new order, which adds to the 100 vehicles already on order for delivery later this year, will go a long way to fulfilling BR's commitment to replacing all vehicles which contain asbestos insulation by 1987.

Competitive tenders to build the new vehicles have been sought from three manufacturers, BR Engineering, Metro-Cammell, and Leyland. Because they are far more efficient than the 40 new Sprinters which replace 365 existing vehicles now over 20 years old.

ABOUT 18,000 people went to see Sir Clive Sinclair's CS electric trike at Alexandra Palace, north London, over the weekend, but only 200 bought one on the spot. The company said it was too early to assess sales so far, but it looked as though, from all sources, the total since the CS was announced last Thursday might be around a thousand.

TALKS to control the import of cheap petrochemicals from the new Gulf producers into the EEC will resume next month. A 13.5 per cent tariff has already been slapped on Saudi methanol by the EEC, and the Gulf producers have threatened a trade war if unfair barriers are erected against the petrochemicals and plastics which are being produced from cheap ethane gas in Saudi Arabia and throughout the Gulf.

BUREAUCRATIC restrictions on the import of pesticides from the EEC were swept aside last night when the Government was forced to bow to EEC pressure and drop unilateral barriers. The European Commission ruled that "UK tactics broke its rules on free trade."

BOC has disclosed the sale of three businesses — in the US, Germany and Spain — for a total of \$14 million. BOC has also completed the sale, announced last November, of its US air conditioning operation to the Swedish group ESAB, but has not disclosed the price.

THREE Read directors are joining the board of Daily News, Birmingham, publisher of what is claimed as Britain's first free daily newspaper. They are Sir Keith Skinner, chairman and chief executive of Reed Publishing, Mr Mike Ellis, chief executive of Essex County Newspapers, and Mr Phil Harris, chairman of Berrow Newspapers. This move follows Reed's decision in November to take up a substantial minority stake in the financially-struggling publishing option in the venture.

## Heating fuel rises 5p a gallon

By John Hooper

The leading oil companies yesterday put up the price of their heating oils by an average of 5p a gallon. The cost of diesel, kerosene, and of the fuel oils used to run power stations also went up from midnight.

The firms blamed the increases on the combined effect of a rise in the dollar-denominated level of these products on the free market and the continuing fall in the rate of sterling. Since December 6, when prices were last increased, the cost to a UK supplier of importing a tonne of diesel (heating oil) has gone up from £189 to £204.

But yesterday's increases do not necessarily signal a rise in petrol prices. First of all, the oil companies are acutely conscious of the lessons of the

episode last year when Shell and Esso failed to match a price rise announced by BP, and forced BP to climb down.

Secondly, the sterling cost of petrol on the free market has held steady, even falling a little in recent days. This is because the fall in the rate of the pound to the dollar has been offset by a similar drop in the free market rate of petrol.

One reason why the market price of petrol has weakened at a time when that of diesel is strengthening is the weather. Cold snap deters people from travelling as much as it encourages them to turn up the boilers.

But another, less obvious reason is the miners' strike which has caused the CEEB to pay formidable quantities of fuel oil to keep its oil-fired

power stations running at full blast. The problem is that refiners, who have been running crude through their plant to meet demand from the CEEB, are unable to dispose of much of the petrol which is produced at the same time.

This in turn has encouraged the operators of some of the small petrol station chains to buy in relatively large amounts of the petrol which is produced at the same time.

Yesterday's increases were foreshadowed last Friday by Texaco, Esso, Shell, and BP all put up their heating oil and diesel prices by 1.1p per litre, while Mobil increased theirs by 1.2p. Kerosene and fuel oil prices were in the 1.1-1.2 and 0.8-0.9p per litre ranges.

## Tomatin liquidators seek buyer

By Geoffrey Gibbs

Tomatin Distillers, the loss-making Highland malt whisky distiller, was placed in voluntary liquidation yesterday following a meeting of the company's shareholders and creditors in London.

Tomatin, in business since 1897, decided to give up its fight for survival at the end of last year in the face of continuing losses and debts approaching £7 million. The company has not made a profit since 1978.

Two partners of chartered accountants Ernst and Whinney — Mr Bill Roberts of Ernst and Whinney's London office and Mr Stuart Fraser of the firm's Glasgow office — have been appointed to handle the liquidation.

They intend to seek a purchaser for the Tomatin distillery in the hope that this will enable it to continue operating as a going concern. A number of potential buyers are known to have approached Tomatin's merchant bank advisers to express an interest in the distillery since the company announced the proposed creditors' voluntary liquidation at the end of December.

"We are in the middle of reviewing the situation and will be looking urgently for a buyer for the distillery," commented Mr Roberts yesterday. The company employs just under 70 people.

## Royal's rights issue to finance CJ deal

By Margaret Pagano

Royal Bank of Scotland's deal to pay £151.6 million for the Charterhouse Japhet merchant banking arm, which is being bought by the Royal Bank, is a landmark in the changing financial services industry.

Although the merger was revealed last week, the full details, after further fine-tuning over the weekend, were set out yesterday. Royal Bank is offering most of the deal by a cash call on shareholders of £115 million via a rights issue on a one-for-four basis at 210p. Royal's shares were suspended last Friday at 250p, but despite a depressed market yesterday the shares fell just 20 p to 230p on news of the terms.

The acquisition represents a big shift of strategy for both groups. For Mr Jacob Rothschild the sale, which is valued at £250 million, marks a significant change of policy. After the recent sale of its stake in Hambro Life, the group, to be renamed J. Rothschild Holdings, will have assets of some £520 million. This will be used to finance riskier transactions with high capital rewards.

Mr Rothschild also revealed plans to buy back up to 100 million of the group's own shares, representing some 22 per cent of its capital, and will

consider returning capital to shareholders from time to time.

At first JR plans to buy up to 5 per cent when market conditions are ripe.

Royal Bank's chief executive, Mr Sid Procter, described the deal as a perfect fit in every possible way. It gives us a ready-made, full-scale and highly innovative merchant banking operation. For a long time we have wanted to establish a presence south of the border which can take on the established giants. We believe Charterhouse can do this.

Royal's Scottish merchant bank, National Commercial & Glyns, will be integrated within what is to be run as an independent group. Mr Procter hit back at City comment that the purchase price was too high. "We are paying around a 12 per cent premium above net asset value which we believe is a quality buy," he said. Charterhouse, which employs 550 people worldwide, had shareholders' funds of £70.4 million at the end of 1983, inner reserves of £8.2 million, and a highly profitable investment in Woolworth Holdings — the bank masterminded the takeover.

In the first half of 1984 the bank made profit of just over £2 million and some £10 million in 1983. Shareholders' funds of the three development capital companies which operated in the UK, France and Canada are valued at £27.3 million.

## Inflation warning as spree goes on

By Christopher Huhne, Economics Editor

HIGH street shop sales reached record levels in December, confirming the buoyancy of consumer spending, but a rise in factory gate prices to show an increase of 5.5 per cent over the year suggests the Treasury will have difficulty meeting its 4 per cent inflation target for the first half of 1985, partly due to the falling pound.

Figures from the Department of Trade and Industry show that retailers enjoyed a record Christmas with sales up 2.2 per cent in December to give a rise for the last three months over the same period a year before of 4 per cent in volume.

The provisional figure for retail sales volume, which is seasonally adjusted to allow for the pre-Christmas surge, shows that sales were up by 3 per cent in the three months October to December compared with the previous three months, probably a better indicator than on one month's figures.

The Department of Trade and Industry warns about the difficulty of allowing for Christmas spending, but revisions to monthly figures average only 0.5 per cent. Whatever the final figure there can be no doubt that the resilience of spending continues despite the reduced purchasing power of striking miners.

The news on the inflation front is not so encouraging for the government, which expects the rise in retail prices to slow from 4 per cent to the first half of this year to 4 per cent in the second half. The expected rise in the mortgage rate alone adds 0.3 per cent to retail inflation for each 1 per cent rise.

Both the official figures for manufacturers' materials costs and for their output prices betray the influence of the falling pound and rising import prices, while their ability to absorb the increases has been undermined by a slower growth of productivity through the year which has increased unit labour costs.

The price index for materials and fuel bought by manufacturers rose by 2.5 per cent between November and December to 143.2 (1980=100) though more than half of this increase was attributable to the seasonal rise in industrial electricity costs, the Department said.

Though the increase in the index over 12 months dropped from 9.3 per cent in November to 8.8 per cent in December, it still represents a higher rate of increase than output price increase, with the implication that companies are absorbing some of the pressure by passing on price increases.

Factory gate prices for manufactured products rose by 0.3 per cent in December to 124.7 (1980=100) and was spread across most industries. The 12-month rate was little changed at 5.9 per cent in December compared with 5.9 per cent in November.

The producer price figures are not seasonally adjusted, though City analysts said yesterday that the rise in factory gate prices would be about 4 per cent in December. The falling pound adds perhaps 0.15 per cent to retail prices for each 1 per cent drop within a year, building up to a maximum 0.3 per cent effect on retail prices.

The report does not reveal if pooten drinkers admitted to their alcohol consumption. For drivers who can sign a declaration that they do not drink, ever, and are prepared to repeat this oath at every renewal date, Ansvar offers competitive insurance rates. The absence of drunken driving among its customers leads to fewer accidents and lower costs.

And the low-risk category is not confined to motorizing. Teetotal home owners can benefit from competitive house insurance policies as well. One reason for this is that non-drinkers tend to be non-smokers, and house fires are often caused by cigarettes.

Moreover, non-drinkers are more likely to be at home in the evening making burglary more difficult.

The reasons given by teetotallers for not drinking concentrated on the appreciation of a healthy lifestyle, the expense and a dislike of the taste of alcohol.

## P &amp; O to merge with SGT in £1 billion deal

By Andrew Cornelius

P&O and Sterling Guarantee Trust yesterday unveiled details of a £1 billion merger of the two companies to create a giant shipping, construction, property and services group.

The merger brings together the shipping and Bovis construction interests of the old established Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company with SGT, which owns the Earl's Court and Olympia exhibition halls and Arndale shopping centres. The new group will continue to trade as P&O, employing 30,000 people throughout the world and with a stock market value of £1 billion at yesterday's share prices if shareholders accept the merger terms.

P&O is taking over SGT to bring about the merger and is offering two of its deferred shares plus 55p of convertible redeemable preferred stock for every 11 SGT ordinary shares. There is also the sweetener of a one-for-four rights issue for P&O shareholders made possible by SGT's decision to offer its 20 per cent share stake in P&O to shareholders.

Shares of P&O surged by 37p to 383p on news of the deal, while SGT shares fell back 2p to 73p. At these prices

the P&O offer values each SGT share at 74p, the price at which the company's shares were suspended last week pending publication of the merger details. SGT shares traded at around 60p for much of last year, rising from a low of 44p.

Sir Jeffrey Sterling, who chairs both groups, said that it was "premature" to discuss his plans for the new group before shareholders had approved the deal. But he promised that the group would be managed in a "entrepreneurial" style which successfully turned round the old Town and Cities Properties group after its rescue by a merger with SGT 10 years ago.

The new group will start life with a strong balance sheet which will have a debt/equity ratio of about 40 per cent. The merger will broaden the equity base of P&O, enabling the SGT's income from the capital appreciation of its property assets, while P&O was essentially a trading company. Mr Robb said that the terms on offer are designed to weld together the different aspects of each group.

In the merger goes through Mr Bruce MacPhail, managing director of SGT and a non-executive director of P&O, will become managing director of the combined group.

## Sealink cuts feared

By Andrew Cornelius

Shipping unions fear that Sea Containers, the new owner of the Sealink UK ferry business, is about to announce plans to axe services operating from Harwich and Holyhead as part of a wide-ranging review of the Sealink operation.

Mr James Sherwood, chairman of Sea Containers, is expected to give details of his plans for the business today in a letter to be sent to 10,000 Sealink employees.

The Merchant Navy and Airline Officers' Association, with 2,000 members at Sealink, believes that the Harwich-Zebrugge train ferry service will be closed early next year. There are also fears that there will be cutbacks in the Freightliner service which operates on two ships from Holyhead to Dublin and Belfast. Sea Containers recently told unions that the service was losing £1.5 million each year and would have to be closed unless savings were made.

Mr Brian Orrell, national secretary of the MNAOA, said the union was waiting to see the full text of the letter to employees before deciding what action to take. The union had seen a draft of the letter but was not sure exactly what the company was proposing to do.

A spokesman for Sea Containers said the company would not give details of its plans before informing employees.

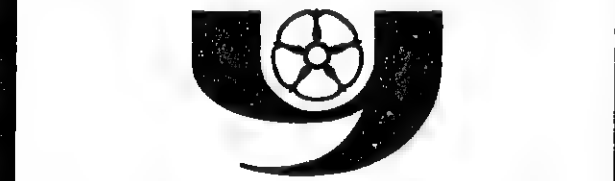
When Sea Containers bought Sealink UK from British Rail it claimed it had agreed a no-strike deal with unions and advertised this in the national press. But Mr Orrell said the MNAOA had not signed such a deal.

Sea Containers also planned ambitious changes to the Sealink business, including services to the Mediterranean and Scandinavia.

The Sealink review is the latest in a series of changes in the British ferry business.

## Yorkshire Bank Base Rate

With effect from 15th January 1985 Base Rate will be increased from 10½% to 12%



Yorkshire Bank PLC Registered No. 117413 England Registered Office: 20 Merrion Way Leeds LS2 8NZ

## The Co-operative Bank announces a change in base rate

from 9.50% to 12.00% p.a. with effect from Tuesday 15th January 1985 Deposit rates will become 7 days notice 8.75% p.a. 1 months notice 9.50% p.a.

## Co-operative Bank Cheque &amp; Save

The notional interest rate on Cheque & Save is now 12.00% p.a. (on amounts beyond £1,000).

## THE CO-OPERATIVE BANK

Co-operative Bank plc, F.O. Box 11, 11th Floor, Manchester M60 4GE



Peter Rodgers, Michael Smith and Hamish McRae look at different aspects of sterling's decline and the return to MLR

# Whitehall cock-up that put the skids under the pound

THE GOVERNMENT information machines were yesterday being blamed for the amazing amount of sterling which has come from the Government over the last two weekends.

All but one of this Sunday's papers said confidently that Mrs Thatcher would let the pound slide, a view based on briefings of their political correspondents by the Prime Minister's press secretary, Mr Bernard Ingham.

The exception was the Observer. It stood out from the flock because it relied not

on the lobby briefings but on the quite separate and independent contacts of its own economics editor, Mr William Keegan.

The Observer correctly said that the Government had abandoned its previous relaxed attitude to the exchange rate and was likely to defend the pound with a further rise in interest rates. Some extremely rude remarks were circulating in Whitehall and the City yesterday about the economic abilities of Mr Ingham and of Sunday newspaper political correspondents, and about the Treasury's difficulties in communicating with

the mass of the press. The criticism was all the fiercer because it was the second weekend when briefings to the Sunday papers threatened to accelerate the dive in the pound, by suggesting that the Government did not care how far it fell.

These exact words Mr Ingham used when he talked to political correspondents will remain one of the mysteries of the parliamentary lobby system. But what reporters made of them is quite clear. They thought the Government would let the pound go on sliding, which was the exact opposite of the policy which was being de-

cided by the Treasury over the weekend. Indeed, Treasury sources now imply that this had been decided late last week.

A clue to what happened is contained in stories such as the Sunday Telegraph's version, that Mrs Thatcher would not "throw money at the pound" even if it slid to parity with the dollar. The Government, said most of the papers, would not intervene on the foreign exchange by buying pounds. This is of course absolutely correct. The Government is against large-scale intervention.

The papers also emphasised that there was no specific target for the pound. They concluded wrongly that Mrs Thatcher would let it go on falling. In fact government information officers have maintained all along that there is no specific target for the pound, but what failed to come across from the weekend briefing was a vital let-out clause, again something which has often been said by Treasury spokesmen.

This is that the Government will react if the pound is falling too fast, because this threatens higher inflation. It is also perceived by

Mr Lawson as a signal that the markets believe that the monetary policy is too loose. In those circumstances, the implication is that interest rates will rise to protect the pound.

Clearly No. 10 could not say directly that interest rates would rise this week. But if Mr Ingham did inject that last vital caveat about rapid sterling falls it was clearly missed by almost all who heard him. The result was a repeat of the previous weekend's stories that Mrs Thatcher had a hands-off policy to the pound. This flabbergasted Treasury ministers meeting at Chevening in

Kent, because the opposite had already been decided. Whether the blame lay with political correspondents, Mr Ingham or with the Treasury for not making the reversal of policy clear, is likely to be the subject of a Whitehall inquest.

The extraordinary thing is that the weekend before, almost exactly the same impression of a laissez faire attitude to the pound emerged from similar briefings. One of the mistakes of the subsequent days during which sterling fell was that the Treasury failed to explain its position, which was

much more hedged with qualifications. The Treasury is in the middle of a much lengthened period of pre-budget purling imposed because of last year's budget leaks, which has made it even more uncommunicative than usual. Of course, this is always likely to be a no-win situation. The more the Government drops hints that it is concerned the more the markets pre-empt it with a rise in interest rates. The problem of the last 10 days however has been that two parts of Whitehall have been speaking in different tongues.

## The good and bad sides to the collapse

THERE WILL be mixed feelings in the boardrooms of industry over the collapse of sterling.

While all sides of industry will share the disappointment and unease at the latest 2½ point rise in the cost of borrowing, there will be conflicting reactions among exporters and importers about the performance of the pound.

The drop in the value of the pound makes it cheaper for exporting firms to sell British goods in foreign markets particularly America. But the decline also drives up the cost of goods being imported into the country.

Therefore, traditional large-scale exporters like car manufacturers and defence equipment suppliers will be jubilant about sterling's decline. But those who rely heavily on importing foreign raw materials, like food manufacturers and key electronic firms, will be concerned at

the rising cost of paying for essential supplies.

Importers' concern at sterling's decline has been partly offset by some fall in commodity prices, notably oil and metal prices. But even this has brought only modest relief because many commodities — including oil — are priced in dollars, not pounds. However, there is no such thing as an ideal exchange rate for industry, simply because firms have conflicting interests.

For example, the Confederation of British Industry, which represents the most authoritative voice of business, has no fixed policy on exchange rates. Stick a pin in the CBI on just about every other industrial issue and the organisation will come up with a clear view. On sterling, the CBI's widespread membership is divided between those exporters who want their goods priced more competitively in

world markets and those who want their raw materials to cost less. It is a classic difference of opinion.

In an ideal world, industrialists would first and foremost plump for a stable exchange rate, not necessarily a higher or lower one. Companies, both exporters and importers, get incensed at the wild fluctuations in sterling which makes it very difficult to sensibly price long-term overseas development projects or supply contracts. It is a common gripe, but one which politicians down the years have ignored.

Some exporters simply abandoned their attempts to sell British made goods to America when sterling was riding high at 2.40 to the dollar. It was hardly worth the effort.

Today, with sterling flat on its back, the same companies may want to re-launch their sales drive to the US but must be wondering whether the additional cost of re-entry will be worthwhile. Exchange rates can bounce up and down, but setting up a business or a sales drive is a different matter.

One method of offsetting the additional costs from sterling's decline against the dollar has been for UK companies to buy firms in America. But this smacks of transferring jobs out of Britain into America at a time when over 3 million Britons are looking for work and does nothing to improve the government's credibility on exchange rate policy.

However, all firms will unite in their opposition to higher interest rates. Each one point increase in bank interest rates adds at

least £250 million a year to the annual cost of meeting interest charges on loans, so the 2½ point rise in the past few days will cost industry at least £625 million.

Industry will be particularly upset at the latest rise in interest rates because they come at a time when many firms have been borrowing heavily to pay for more investment in plant and machinery.

There is a lucky handful of companies who will nonetheless be happy with the jump in interest rates. These are the cash rich corporations like GEC who can now earn more from their deposits. But there is clearly something wrong with the basics when it pays firms to deposit their profits in a bank or a building society rather than re-invest in new factories and machinery.

The rise in the cost of paying off bank loans and the extra inflation which a lower pound inevitably brings to the country as a whole will make the task of exploiting the upturn a little more difficult for a large number of firms.

## Charting the plunge

TO WHAT extent is it the dollar and to what extent is it something else? The charts above are designed to show the different facets of the pound's plunge. To start with, there has indeed been a very strong dollar over the last four weeks, as the first graph shows. But in the latter part of last week, when the pound's fall became most precipitous, the dollar was actually weakening.

So though the fall of sterling has been against a background of a strong dollar, it would be quite wrong to blame this for the immediate pressure of last week and this, as (second graph) it pushed down below \$1.12. In any case the measure of sterling against the German mark is a rather better one to use for three reasons. First, Germany is our biggest trading customer, bigger even than the US. Second, the German mark has not been subject recently to the speculative inflow of funds

that has struck the dollar. And third, though they won't say it, the authorities seem to use the German mark rate as the main indicator of whether they should worry about the level of sterling.

There seems to be a strong resistance to allowing sterling to fall below DM3.55 (see next chart) for this was the level in July when the government last jacked up interest rates to protect sterling. But what about sterling's performance, not against individual currencies, but against the basket of currencies weighted by our trade with the different countries concerned? Over the life of the two conservative governments you can see from the next two graphs that if the dollar is included in the calculation the pound is now lower than it was when the Tories took office. But if, however, you take out the dollar (and in some ways it makes more sense to do so)

then we are pretty much back where we started in relation to other countries. You can present this in different ways. Either you could say that the pound was back to the sort of level it should always have been, or you could say that the confidence effect of the first Tory government has finally worn off.

At any rate, it is difficult to sustain an argument that there has been a consistent lowering of interest rates over the period since 1979. In the early part of the period certainly interest rates were much higher; but since the middle of 1982 we seem to have been pretty much stuck with the general level of interest rates around 10 per cent as measured by bank base rates or, now, MLR—that we are currently experiencing. And of course if the latest rise does not do the trick, then we could be into the situation of the early Thatcher years.

**UK COMPANY NEWS**

**Tate & Lyle**

Profits up 21 per cent to record 40m and dividend raised 10 per cent.

**\$36m expansion in agriproducts**

**Tate & Lyle Canadian offshoot in \$26m deal**

## Strong financial position and record profits

Sir Robert Haslam, Chairman of Tate & Lyle, reports:

Once again, I am pleased to be able to report record Group profits before tax of £69.2m, an increase of £11.9m or 21% over the previous year.

The Group's financial position is very strong, and the Board is able to recommend a final dividend of 12.5p per share to make a total for the year of 19.0p, 19% higher than last year.

### Sugar in the EEC

The raw sugar requirements of our UK refineries continue to be supplied under the Lomé Convention by the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) sugar producers. The level of capital expenditure in the UK reflects our own confidence that this supply will be maintained.

Portugal's negotiations for accession to the EEC could provide an opportunity for the Community to give further aid through trade to the ACP sugar producing countries. Portugal has requested that all its future requirements for cane raw sugar should be supplied from ACP countries. We are strongly supporting their efforts to increase the Lomé tonnage by the full amount of Portugal's requirements.

### Sugar & Health

We are naturally concerned about, and investigate carefully, any suggestions that our products might be injurious to health. We therefore welcome this year's authoritative report of the UK Government's Committee on Medical Aspects of Food Policy.

In contrast, biased attacks on sugar based on unsubstantiated accusations of damage to health have continued

without abatement. We have now decided that we should set the record straight and we propose to launch an information campaign on this issue during the coming year.

### The Next Step

The Group's strategy of expansion in related businesses is evidenced by recent acquisitions in North America totalling over £70m. These are examples of our policy of buying suitable businesses where opportunities arise, but efforts to find more significant acquisitions are undiminished.

### People

The transformation of the Group during the past few years is the best possible testimony to the enviable qualities of our employees.

We remain confident of the prospects for our business and look to the future with optimism and enthusiasm.

### Financial Highlights

	1984	1983
Turnover	£1,722m	£1,784m
Profit before tax	£69.2m	£57.3m
Profit after tax attributable to shareholders	£37.5m	£33.6m
Earnings per share	54.8p	59.5p
Dividends per share	19.0p	16.0p
Dividend cover	2.9 times	3.7 times



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**TATE & LYLE**

## A rate by any other name...

THE GOVERNMENT did not completely drop the old minimum lending rate when it moved to a new system of monetary control in August 1981. The plan was to stop publishing the rate every day and instead set interest rates indirectly, through the Bank of England's dealings in the City money markets.

In the 1981 announcement, however, was a key passage which made it obvious that in the end the hand of government does always remain on interest rate policy. The Bank of England said: "MLR would no longer be posted continuously but the Bank might in some circumstances announce in advance the minimum rate which, at a given time, it would apply in any lending to the market."

For a while Son of MLR continued secretly, in the shape of an unpublished band of interest rates within which the Bank intended to keep actual rates. This, too, bit the dust as the original shape of the 1981 monetary control system was drastically revised.

What happened was that the Government sold more gilts to the non-bank financial institutions and the price it needed to fund the borrowing requirement, to reduce the growth of the main money measures. But a technical side effect is that to prevent short-term interest rates rising in the money markets, because of shortages of funds in the banking system, the Bank of England has to buy vast quantities of commercial bills from the banks. This injects money into the system.

The drawback is that it also forces the Bank of England to show once, and usually twice, a day exactly what interest rates it is prepared to deal at. The original hope was that on some days the Bank would buy bills, and on others it would sell, disguising its true intentions, but in the end the continual one-way dealing became so transparent to the market that the Bank might as well have published a minimum lending rate anyway. So the move back to an MLR is not such a huge reversal as it seems — though it strips away completely the politically useful fiction that the markets, not the Government, set interest rates.

Rosemary Collins's Consumer Column will appear tomorrow.

## Greenall Whitley P.L.C.



## A YEAR OF EXPANSION

Extracts from the Report for the year ended September 28, 1984, by the Chairman, Christopher Hutton:

With our broadly spread interests in the leisure industry, we have mapped out a positive strategy for at least the next five years.

I see 1985 as a year of consolidation during which we shall integrate and absorb our recent major hotel, off licence and cider making acquisitions. During 1985 the full benefits of our investment in our USA hotels will begin to show through.

We can now lay claim to have a national United Kingdom presence with operations which reach from Scotland to the South Coast and from North Wales to the East Coast. I look to the future with great confidence.

Breweries: Greenalls Brewery, Warrington; The Shrewsbury & Wen Brewery, Wen, Shropshire; James Shipstone & Sons, Nottingham; Hotels: De Vere Hotels & GW Hotels, Warrington; Treadway Inns, New Jersey, U.S.A.; Distillery & Wines & Spirits: Gilbert & John Greenall, Warrington; Harvey Prince, Farnham Common, Bucks.

**Greenall Whitley P.L.C.**

Off Licences: Drew Wine Cellars, Warrington; Cellar 5, Kirby, Merseyside; Soft Drinks & Cider: Cambrian Soft Drinks, Bolton; Symonds Cider, Stoke Lacy, Hereford & Worcester; Leisure: Stretton Automatics and Starmeylands Bingo, Warrington; Arrowsmith Holidays, Liverpool and Manchester.

### RESULTS Year ended 28 Sept 1984

	1984	1983
Turnover	287,444	258,741
Profit before taxation	28,509	24,013
Ordinary dividends	5,218	4,601
Retained in the business	10,421	9,946
Earnings per 25p L.V. Ordinary share	16.33p	12.85p
Dividend per 25p L.V. Ordinary share	4.464p	4.025p
Dividend times covered	3.7	3.2

Copies of the Report and Accounts will be available from the Company Secretary.

Wilderspool Brewery, Warrington, WA4 6RH, Cheshire  
Tel: Warrington 51254; Telex: 627855 GWBEER G.











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## BBC-1

6.00 am Ceefax AM. 6.30 Breakfast Time. 9.00 Pages from Ceefax. 10.30 Play School. 10.55 Pages from Ceefax. 12.30 pm News After Noon. 12.57 Regional News. 1.00 Pebble Mill at One. 1.15 Hokey Cokey. 2.00 Can You Avoid Cancer? 2.25 Pages from Ceefax. 3.45 Regional News (except London and Scotland). 3.50 Play School. 4.10 Dastardly and Muttley. 4.20 Jackanory. The Church Mouse by Graham Oakley. 4.30 Wildcrack. 4.55 John Craven's Newsworld. 5.5 The Record Breakers. 5.50 Dr Kildare. 5.55 Weather.

6.00 NEWS: weather.

6.30 REGIONAL NEWS MAGAZINES.

6.55 CARTOON.

7.00 WILDLIFE ON ONE: Roadrunner — Clown of the Desert? From Arizona, a film about the curious American bird familiar to us as a character in a classic cartoon. In spite of its peculiar appearance like a scrawny, oversized cuckoo with a long tail — it turns out to be an adaptable, resilient creature, a survivor in the desert and a predator of poisonous snakes. Ceefax sub-titles.

7.25 KILLER ON BOARD. A deadly virus spreads among the panicking passengers of a Pacific cruise liner, and everyone is trapped in quarantine with the deadly Patty Duke Astin and George Hamilton. Jane Seymour, Beatrice Straight are also embroiled in this predictable 1973 disaster yarn.

9.00 NEWS: weather.

9.25 BIRD FANCY. By Mal Middleton. When lorry driver Middleton lost his job, he set down to write a play, based on his knowledge of the pigeon racing world which used to be his hobby. The result is this comedy, filmed on location in the author's native Sheffield, with Michael Elphick in the lead. He plays Joe, a bird fancier in both senses of the expression, whose winning streak with his blue-pied hen — not to mention his winning ways with the neglected wives of other pigeon men — is making him unpopular.

10.25 LOOSE ENDS. Tim Brooke-Taylor chairs the general knowledge quiz, for London and South-East viewers only; see below for regional variations.

10.55 INTERNATIONAL TENNIS: The Volvo Masters. From Madison Square Garden, New York, with commentary by Dan Maskell and Gerald Williams. 12.10 Weather; close.

Wales: 5.30 am Interval. 5.35-5.55 Wales Today. 5.55-6.00 Dr Kildare. 10.25-10.55 The Country of My People.

Scotland: 10.25-10.55 pm Landscapes: Loch Lomond.

Northern Ireland: 10.25-10.55 pm Spotlight.

England: 10.25-10.55 pm East: Out of Town. London & SE: Locomotive. Midlands: The Barnyard. North: Northern Lights. North-East: Coast to Coast. South: A Big Boy's Home Brew Kit. South: The Collar Show. South-West: An Artist on Every Corner. West: Video Music.

Anglia  
6.15 As London.  
12.30 Gardens for All.  
1.00 News.  
1.30 As London.  
6.00 About Anglia.  
6.30 Crossroads.  
7.00 Bygonees.  
7.30 As London.  
11.30 Manx.  
12.30 Tuesday Topic; close.

Central  
6.15 As London.  
12.30 Gardening.  
1.00 News.  
1.30 As London.  
6.15 As London.  
6.45 News.  
7.00 Crossroads.  
7.30 As London.

6.15 As London.  
12.30 Gardening.  
1.00 News.  
1.30 As London.  
6.15 As London.  
6.45 News.  
7.00 Crossroads.  
7.30 As London.

6.15 As London.  
12.30 Gardening.  
1.00 News.  
1.30 As London.  
6.15 As London.  
6.45 News.  
7.00 Crossroads.  
7.30 As London.

## BBC-2

9.00 am Daytime on Two: Tele-Journal. 9.25 Maths Counts. 9.45 Mathscore One. 10.10 Look and Read. 10.35 Geography Casebook. Britain. 11.00 Watch. 11.17 Walrus. 11.40 Job Bank. 12.00 The Year of the French. 12.30 pm Inside Japan. 1.00 Maths Help II. 1.15 Science Topics. 1.38 Let's See. 2.00 You and Me. 2.15 British Social History. 2.40 Pages from Ceefax.

5.25 NEWS with sub-titles; weather.

5.30 100 GREAT SPORTING MOMENTS: Jack Nicklaus v. Tom Watson. Action replay of that great golfing duel, in the British Open at Turnberry in 1976.

6.00 THE HIGH CHAPARRAL: A Hanging Offence. Left Erickson, Cameron Mitchell lead another episode of the vintage Western.

6.50 OPEN TO QUESTION. Continuing the series first shown on BBC Scotland in which an audience of teenagers question a public figure: tonight controversial churchman David Jenkins, Bishop of Durham, who explains why he jumped off the fence and into the thick of the argument about the coal dispute.

7.30 WHISTLE TEST. Three-strong Scottish band The Coteaux Twins make an exception to their anti-telly rule with a live performance, and there's music too from Sheffield soul band Floy Joy.

8.30 FOOD AND DRINK. Chris Kelly and Co with another filling if not terribly appetising offering, showing this week how to make a two course meal for under a pound using just one ring (and still have change...) and investigating the relevant uses of various potato varieties, should your shop offer anything other than Whites or Edwards.

9.00 POT BLACK 85. Second, one-frame knockout in the BBC 2 snooker tournament features former world champion Cliff Thorburn of Canada, who plays England's David Taylor.

9.25 DOCTORS' DILEMMAS. 2. Christine, Ian Kennedy introduces another of the dramatised ethical problems, based on real cases, which arise in medicine: should baby Christine, weighing only two pounds, 12 weeks premature and probably doomed to handicap, be kept alive? And who should make the decision?

10.10 MIKE HARDING. Songs and stories from the Rochdale Cowboy, in a return show.

10.40 NEWSNIGHT.

11.30 Close.

11.30 Natural Environment.  
11.45 As London.  
12.30 Andy Williams in Concert.  
1.00 News.  
1.30 As London.  
6.00 Crossroads.  
7.00 Bygonees.  
7.30 As London.  
11.30 Manx.  
12.30 Tuesday Topic; close.

Granada  
6.15 As London.  
1.00 News.  
1.30 As London.  
6.00 Crossroads.  
7.00 Bygonees.  
7.30 As London.  
11.30 Manx.  
12.30 Tuesday Topic; close.

6.15 As London.  
1.00 News.  
1.30 As London.  
6.00 Crossroads.  
7.00 Bygonees.  
7.30 As London.  
11.30 Manx.  
12.30 Tuesday Topic; close.

6.15 As London.  
1.00 News.  
1.30 As London.  
6.00 Crossroads.  
7.00 Bygonees.  
7.30 As London.  
11.30 Manx.  
12.30 Tuesday Topic; close.

## ITV London

6.15 am Good Morning Britain. 9.25 News Headlines. Schools. 9.30 Insight. 9.47 Let's Go Maths. 9.59 Alive and Kicking. 10.17 A Place to Live. 10.37 The German Programme. 11.2 Let's Read... with Basil Brush. 11.15 My World. 11.32 Good Health. 11.40 Stop, Look, Listen. 12.30 Cockleshell Bay. 12.18 pm Rainbow. 12.30 The Sullivans. 1.0 News. 1.30 Thames News. 1.38 Jemima Shore Investigates. 2.30 Daytime. 3.00 Vintage Quiz. 3.25 News Headlines. 3.30 The Young Doctors. 4.0 Cockleshell Bay. 4.15 The Moomins. 4.20 Behind the Bike Sheds. 4.45 C.B.T.V. 5.15 Emmerdale Farm.

5.45 NEWS: weather.

6.00 THAMES NEWS with Andrew Gardner and Tina Jenkins.

6.20 HELM! with Viv Taylor Gee.

6.30 CROSSROADS.

6.55 REPORTING LONDON. With forecasts that 300 holiday tour operators could close during the next two years, are tourists' holidays safe, and are the days of cheap air tickets over? The programme also looks at the future of London's parks, particularly Hampstead Heath.

7.30 NAME THAT TUNE. Another edition of the music and money quiz hosted by Lionel Blair.

8.00 UP THE ELEPHANT AND ROUND THE CASTLE. Wakey Wakey, Jim Davidson leads the Cockney with a capital 'C' sitcom as householder Jim London, now temporarily swapping his hearth and home for a caravan love-nest.

8.30 FRESH FIELDS: The Naked Truth. More comedy repeated this time, with Anna Rodgers, Julia McKenzie as the middle-aged Fields, she now alarmed to discover that his visiting business client expects more than a good dinner. Oracle sub-titles.

9.00 THE BILL: Death of a Crackman. Another case for the Sun Hill cops, involving a missing safe and a mystery death. Eric Richard, John Saluouse lead the East End investigations. Oracle sub-titles.

10.00 NEWS AT TEN: weather.

10.30 THE BRITISH CONNECTION. 200 years after the offspring out of the umbilical cord, how strong are the ties between America and Great Britain? In this personal view of the "Limey" factor in American life, Alastair Burnet travels round the States looking at the bonds that still exist between the two countries, particularly in terms of the two-way traffic of money — Britain is still the United States — and talent. Oracle sub-titles.

11.30 GEMMA, GIRLS, AND GERSHWIN.

12.15 NIGHT THOUGHTS with Richard Causton. Closedown.

12.15 As London.  
12.30 Hollywood Special.  
12.30 Weather; close.  
Wales: As West except: 6.00 am Wales at Six.

South  
6.15 As London.  
1.00 News.  
1.30 As London.  
6.00 Crossroads.  
7.00 Bygonees.  
7.30 As London.  
11.30 Manx.  
12.30 Tuesday Topic; close.

6.15 As London.  
1.00 News.  
1.30 As London.  
6.00 Crossroads.  
7.00 Bygonees.  
7.30 As London.  
11.30 Manx.  
12.30 Tuesday Topic; close.

6.15 As London.  
1.00 News.  
1.30 As London.  
6.00 Crossroads.  
7.00 Bygonees.  
7.30 As London.  
11.30 Manx.  
12.30 Tuesday Topic; close.

6.15 As London.  
1.00 News.  
1.30 As London.  
6.00 Crossroads.  
7.00 Bygonees.  
7.30 As London.  
11.30 Manx.  
12.30 Tuesday Topic; close.

## Channel 4

2.30 pm The Last Sailors. 2.35 The Three Stooges. 3.45 Years Ahead. 4.30 Countdown. 5.00 Abbott and Costello in Las Vegas.

5.30 MAKING THE MOST OF... Alison Brierley and Mark Page with more leisure-time suggestions, including house-fencing, making the most of the pot, and glazing the pottery made last week.

6.00 THE AVENGERS: The Hour That Never Was. Patrick Macnee, Diana Rigg lead another old escapade episode, which finds the pair tangling with a demented dentist at Sted's old RAF camp, with support from Gerald Harper, Roy Kinnear, Dudley Foster.

7.00 CHANNEL FOUR NEWS. 7.50 Comment. By Professor Thomas Marks of Strathclyde University.

8.00 BROOKSIDE.

8.30 HOLIDAY TALK. Lesley Judd presents the second edition of the charity travel show, asking actress Diane Keen and novelist Frederick Raphael to explain why inland Provence, for them, has the edge over the French Riviera. Plus where-to-stay advice from Nils Blythe.

9.00 MELVIN AND HOWARD. First British TV showing for Jonathan Demme's praised 1980 movie, a funny and affectionate study of American eccentricity, based by Oscar-winning screenwriter Bob Gold- man, on a true incident. Paul Le Mat is Melvin, an endearing incompetent and sometimes misanthropic, who is good Samaritan to an old man he met in the desert — only to learn eight years later that the shabby character really had been Howard Hughes, as he'd claimed, and that he'd remembered Melvin handsomely in his will. Mary Steenburgen, as Melvin's wife, and the film's second Oscar, Jason Robards is Hughes.

10.45 BLACK ON BLACK. The magazine for the Afro-Caribbean community returns, albeit with the axe threatening to fall on the editor, as presenter to join Pauline Black and Victor Romero Evans.

11.40 Close.

1.00 pm Countdown. 1.30 Alice. 2.00 Hwt ac Yma. 2.30 Filababam. 2.35 Daaryddilath. 2.55 Ewyl. 3.25 The Late, Late Show. 4.20 A Plus. 4.30 Filababam. 4.35 Blidlow. 4.40 Project UFO. 4.50 Newyddion. 5.00 Deby. 5.05 The Dragon has Two Tongues. 5.30 Relative Strangers. 5.00 Mafon. 5.45 Elinor ac Eira. 10.30 Film: Americana with David Carradine. 12.15 Didd.

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## Radio 1

6.00 am Andy Peebles. 7.00 Mike Read. 8.00 Simon Bates. 9.00 Gary Davies. 9.30 News. 10.00 Simon Bates. 10.30 Bruno Brookes. 11.00 News. 11.30 Simon Bates. 12.00 News. 12.30 Simon Bates. 1.00 News. 1.30 Simon Bates. 2.00 News. 2.30 Simon Bates. 3.00 News. 3.30 Simon Bates. 4.00 News. 4.30 Simon Bates. 5.00 News. 5.30 Simon Bates. 6.00 News. 6.30 Simon Bates. 7.00 News. 7.30 Simon Bates. 8.00 News. 8.30 Simon Bates. 9.00 News. 9.30 Simon Bates. 10.00 News. 10.30 Simon Bates. 11.00 News. 11.30 Simon Bates. 12.00 News. 12.30 Simon Bates. 1.00 News. 1.30 Simon Bates. 2.00 News. 2.30 Simon Bates. 3.00 News. 3.30 Simon Bates. 4.00 News. 4.30 Simon Bates. 5.00 News. 5.30 Simon Bates. 6.00 News. 6.30 Simon Bates. 7.00 News. 7.30 Simon Bates. 8.00 News. 8.30 Simon Bates. 9.00 News. 9.30 Simon Bates. 10.00 News. 10.30 Simon Bates. 11.00 News. 11.30 Simon Bates. 12.00 News. 12.30 Simon Bates. 1.00 News. 1.30 Simon Bates. 2.00 News. 2.30 Simon Bates. 3.00 News. 3.30 Simon Bates. 4.00 News. 4.30 Simon Bates. 5.00 News. 5.30 Simon Bates. 6.00 News. 6.30 Simon Bates. 7.00 News. 7.30 Simon Bates. 8.00 News. 8.30 Simon Bates. 9.00 News. 9.30 Simon Bates. 10.00 News. 10.30 Simon Bates. 11.00 News. 11.30 Simon Bates. 12.00 News. 12.30 Simon Bates. 1.00 News. 1.30 Simon Bates. 2.00 News. 2.30 Simon Bates. 3.00 News. 3.30 Simon Bates. 4.00 News. 4.30 Simon Bates. 5.00 News. 5.30 Simon Bates. 6.00 News. 6.30 Simon Bates. 7.00 News. 7.30 Simon Bates. 8.00 News. 8.30 Simon Bates. 9.00 News. 9.30 Simon Bates. 10.00 News. 10.30 Simon Bates. 11.00 News. 11.30 Simon Bates. 12.00 News. 12.30 Simon Bates. 1.00 News. 1.30 Simon Bates. 2.00 News. 2.30 Simon Bates. 3.00 News. 3.30 Simon Bates. 4.00 News. 4.30 Simon Bates. 5.00 News. 5.30 Simon Bates. 6.00 News. 6.30 Simon Bates. 7.00 News. 7.30 Simon Bates. 8.00 News. 8.30 Simon Bates. 9.00 News. 9.30 Simon Bates. 10.00 News. 10.30 Simon Bates. 11.00 News. 11.30 Simon Bates. 12.00 News. 12.30 Simon Bates. 1.00 News. 1.30 Simon Bates. 2.00 News. 2.30 Simon Bates. 3.00 News. 3.30 Simon Bates. 4.00 News. 4.30 Simon Bates. 5.00 News. 5.30 Simon Bates. 6.00 News. 6.30 Simon Bates. 7.00 News. 7.30 Simon Bates. 8.00 News. 8.30 Simon Bates. 9.00 News. 9.30 Simon Bates. 10.00 News. 10.30 Simon Bates. 11.00 News. 11.30 Simon Bates. 12.00 News. 12.30 Simon Bates. 1.00 News. 1.30 Simon Bates. 2.00 News. 2.30 Simon Bates. 3.00 News. 3.30 Simon Bates. 4.00 News. 4.30 Simon Bates. 5.00 News. 5.30 Simon Bates. 6.00 News. 6.30 Simon Bates.







## Armed police catch fugitives in bed

By Gareth Parry

Thirty police officers, including marksmen, took part in the recapture yesterday of two men they described as "desperate and dangerous" who escaped from police cells three months ago.

Christopher Hague, aged 35, and Marek Raczynski, aged 24, who earlier this month were said to have sent a postcard to police from southern Spain, were caught in bed at a house in Langley, Buckinghamshire, after a tip-off.

The 5 am police operation was over in two minutes without a shot being fired after armed policemen smashed through the front door with sledgehammers. Two girls and another man in the rented detached house in London Road were also taken to the top-security Paddington Green police station in West London.

It is not known how long Hague and Raczynski had been staying at the house. The former robber John McVicar, now an author, claimed in December, to have met them in Spain, "somewhere near Puengetra along the Costa del Crime".

Scotland Yard said yesterday that the carefully planned operation by Thames Valley police followed "information received".

Hague and Raczynski escaped from cells at Harrow, Middlesex, police station last October after kicking and punching a lone police sergeant unconscious. They had been arrested two days earlier after a £10,000 raid at a building society in Stanmore, Middlesex.

Both were due to appear at Harrow Magistrates Court charged with armed robbery and causing grievous bodily harm with intent to resist arrest. Hague was also charged with possessing a firearm with intent to endanger life.

Chief Superintendent Brian Adams of Thames Valley police said that yesterday's operation was "a perfectly straightforward business". Other police reports said that Hague, who was armed with a cash, put up a struggle and was bitten by a police dog.

A neighbour, Mr Paul Clarkson, said: "We were woken by the sound of breaking glass and dogs barking. We don't know the people living there — they change all the time."

Another neighbour, Mr Mark Jeffries, said: "They were really nice guys and have been here for several months. I even fitted some tyres on their cars."

Mr Jeffries believed the two men had girl friends living with them and thought they were car dealers. He understood the owner of the house lived on the Isle of Wight, and rented out the property for about £850 a month.

# Tax cuts would insult the jobless, says Heath

By James Naughtie, Political Correspondent

The Government would insult the unemployed if it tried to increase their willingness to seek work by providing tax cuts in the budget, Mr Edward Heath said last night. He said that instead it should concentrate on selective public investment.

In the latest of his assaults on Mrs Thatcher's economic policy, Mr Heath coupled his plea for increased public spending on capital projects

with a proposal for the creation of a Northern Development Agency to reactivate the economy in the North.

In a speech to Conservatives in Sunderland, the former Prime Minister resumed his crusade against monetarism, dismissing scornfully the argument that to raise public expenditure was "throwing money at problems."

If the economy was to grow the Government had to spend

selectively on capital projects to improve infrastructure and cut unemployment.

Even by the standards of some of his recent attacks on Government policy, Mr Heath's speech last night was withering in its scorn.

He said: "How much longer can we afford to gamble with our social stability? How much longer will we be content to wait in vain for some benefit from the invisible hand of market forces, before we recognise that it is only decisive action that can deal with our problem?"

Mr Heath was speaking as BBC TV screened a film portraying his view of the North-east, with its serious unemployment problems.

He said that Mrs Thatcher's present regional policy was inadequate to heal the divide between North and South and an inadequate response to the horror of unemployment.

Nearly 27 per cent of men in Sunderland were without jobs, he said.

A Northern Development Agency — similar to those already operating in Scotland and Wales — would help the Government to identify key sectors of industry and co-ordinate their development.

He laid the responsibility for unemployment, and lack of growth, on the Government, not on the "army" in Downing Street.

It was the responsibility of the Chancellor, he said, to increase public expenditure on selected areas of Britain's infrastructure, and to ignore the

calls from some backbenchers that such investment should take second place to tax cuts.

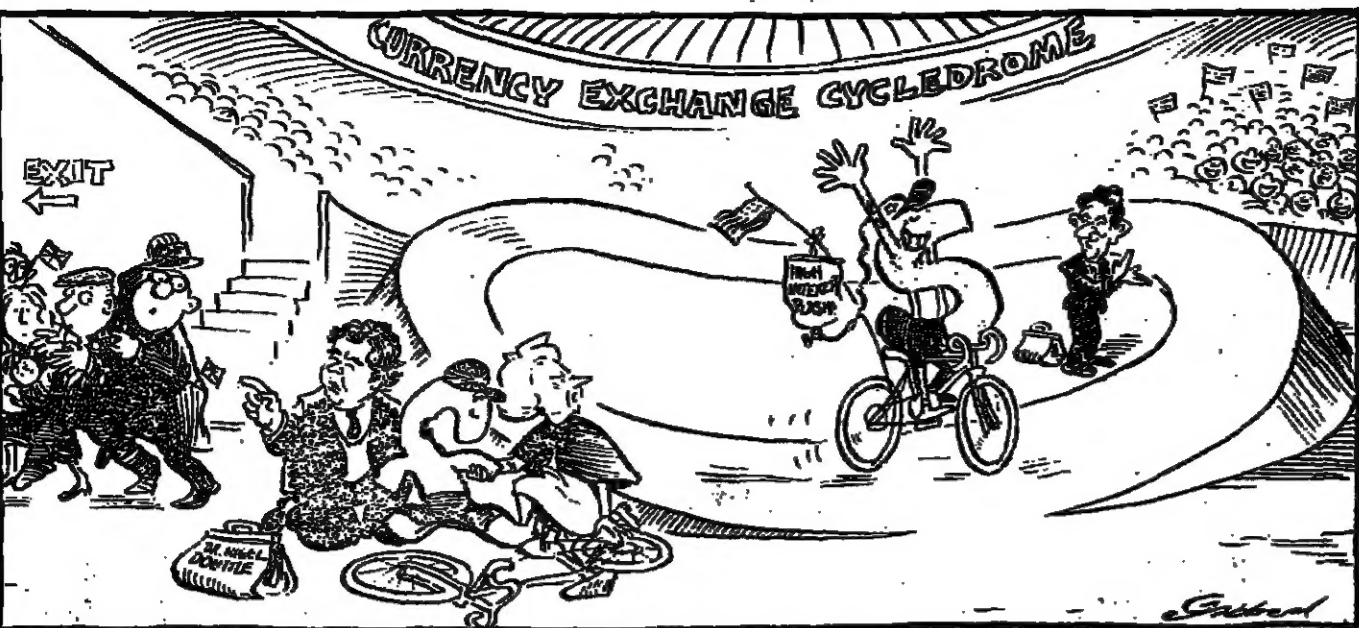
He could not accept that the consequence of increased spending would be renewed inflation. That conclusion was derived, he claimed, from misunderstanding the causes of inflation. The mistake arose from dogmatic adherence to a discredited economic theory.

Conscious that the pre-budget argument on the Conservative benches is between those who favour tax cuts as

the most efficient means of job creation, and those who

want public works provided, he said: "The proposal to reduce income tax rather than to increase public investment as an inducement to the unemployed to work, is, in my view, an insult to the unemployed. It simply ignores them."

"To suggest that people need incentives to increase their willingness to seek work, comes to me to be out of touch with reality."



"That does it! They've resorted to unethical methods so everybody roll up their sleeves!"

## Oil and dollar hit £'s rescue

Continued from page one

Continued, as the target for the current year had been in the March budget. This would directly reduce the room for tax cuts.

Treasury sources also discount City calculations that the Chancellor will gain £1.5 billion in oil revenue next year because of sterling's fall against the dollar, in which oil is priced. BNOG, they say, is not selling as much oil at the official price. Higher interest rates also mean higher debt servicing costs.

It is likely that borrowing in this financial year will overshoot because of the miners' strike.

Industrious pressures are still being felt, according to Government figures yesterday. In December, factory gate prices rose by only 0.3 per cent from 5.9 per cent in November to 5.9 per cent. Raw material and fuel costs rose by 2.9 per cent in the month.

But the main reason was a winter increase in electricity charges rather than the pound's decline.

## Weather brings extra fuel bills aid

By David Hencke, and Martin Wainwright

THOUSANDS of people living on supplementary benefits and pensions will receive extra Government help to pay rising fuel bills because of the cold weather, the Department of Health said last night.

The weather has triggered off Government regulations which allow social security offices to pay part of extra fuel bills for the poorest group of elderly people and the unemployed.

This is the first time that extra help has been provided since the winter of 1981.

The initial area where claims will be accepted covers Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, Hampshire, parts of Bedfordshire and Essex, the eastern part of Hertfordshire, West Dorset, the Isle of Wight, East Somerset and Salisbury, Wiltshire. The area will be extended next week if the cold weather continues.

Harriet Harman, Labour's social services spokeswoman, last night welcomed the announcement but asked ministers to advertise the scheme widely and put up posters to post offices as well as social security offices. She urged people in other areas held on to fuel bills in case they become eligible later.

The cold snap is likely to spread to the whole of Britain, according to the London weather centre, which forecast snow throughout the country with temperatures no higher than -1°C.

The South and East Anglia — or "iced Anglia" as the RAC christened it — continued to suffer most, with fire hoses freezing, helicopters forced to land and a 14 on a widening in England and Wales imposed by the Environment Department.

Roads were closed in many parts of the country and black ice made driving hazardous on many English and Welsh motorways. Only parts of Scotland, which usually bears the brunt of the winter weather, were immune from ice and snow.

A driver was killed on a frozen road in Norfolk and there was a gas explosion in Liverpool after a car skidded into a shop and fractured a pipe.

Gas emergency services were kept busy by a spate of calls in the wake of the explosion which killed eight people in Putney, west London, last week.

A patrol by gardeners in a Liverpool municipal park found a gas explosion in a school after falling through ice on a lake.

Temperatures of -6°C failed

to deter a couple from searching for their lost dog in the New Forest. Mr David Tucker, aged 36, and Miss Caroline Carey, aged 26, spent three nights sleeping in their car while searching the area for the collie Toby, which had meanwhile been found and handed to the RSPCA.

## Axe falls on arts

Continued from page one

For streamlined new companies or even close to Cottesloe and unless it receives an increased grant of about 20 per cent.

But it will not receive more than 2 per cent increase from the Arts Council and will lose £550,000 from the GLC.

For these two organisations, and for London Festival Ballet, the financial blow will be huge. But it is the hundreds of smaller companies of all sorts which will be the chief victims.

They range from theatres and arts centres in the poorer parts of London, to community groups and ethnic arts groups. They are largely dependent on the GLC.

Lord Gower, the Arts Minister, has argued that the extra £16 million he has found for the Arts Council in 1985-86, to replace the amounts given to the arts by the metropolitan authorities and the GLC, will make up for the year of anxiety in 1985-86.

But the Arts Council is not compelled to spend the money on the same way. And the £16 million is several million short of the money needed to fund the large range of organisations supported, chiefly by the GLC.

Among these institutions heavily reliant on their GLC grant are London Contemporary Dance, Theatre Royal at Stratford, east London, the Institute of Contemporary Arts, Riverside studios, the London Theatre, the Combination arts centre and the Half Moon theatre.

## Charities selling tobacco shares

By David Hencke, Social Services Correspondent

Share prices in tobacco companies fell faster than the rest of the stock market yesterday as charities started selling holdings following the disclosure that more than 350 health organisations and charities had investments in tobacco.

Two charities, the British Heart Foundation, and Mind, the National Association for Mental Health, sold all their tobacco shares in the morning, and many other organisations announced they would be reviewing their holdings.

Norwich health authority is also to sell its £10,000 investment in tobacco companies.

The BMA had named six companies where organisations, including two cancer charities, had holdings. Three — BAT Industries, the Imperial Group, and Rothmans International — were tobacco companies.

The others are Grand Metropolitan, which owns American and Brazilian tobacco subsidiaries; Molins, which makes machinery for the tobacco industry; and Bux, which produces cigarette filters.

Shares in Grand Metropolitan and BAT were down 10p, Imperial dropped 8p, and Rothmans 4p.

The British Heart Foundation sold 38,000 shares in Grand Metropolitan.

Other organisations planning to examine their tobacco shareholdings are the Imperial Cancer Research Fund; the National College of Nursing; the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children; and the Family Welfare Association.

Other organisations defended their policy of tobacco investments.

The Royal College of Surgeons in England said it had 84,000 shares in Grand Metropolitan and 30,000 shares in BAT Industries.

A spokesman said: "It is not a perfect world. We don't think we should recognise the tobacco industry. If we did apply a selective investment policy then we would not be doing the best for the college's finances."

The National Council for Voluntary Organisations, which has 2,000 shares in Imperial Group and 15,000 shares in Grand Metropolitan, said it thought the organisation might go against court rulings if it did not fund the most profitable investments for its clients.

The Official Custodian for Charities, which invests £140 million for small charities and is run by the Charity Commissioners, also said it had to remain neutral. Investments made by them were on the instructions of trustees.

The BMA emphasised yesterday that there had been a series of personal letters exchanged between President Reagan and President Chernenko. The correspondence had thoroughly discussed not only the terms and objectives of the agreement reached at Geneva, but also regional issues.

The source confirmed that a series of meetings had taken place between US and Soviet diplomats to discuss Southern Africa, Afghanistan, and the Middle East.

Although these regional issues had not been discussed at Geneva, there had been direct exchanges between the

## Board content to do nothing as miners drift back

By Keith Harper and Peter Hetherington

The grim prospect of no positive moves on the coal strike for another fortnight began to emerge yesterday as the slow drift back continued, with 1,350 miners ending their strike and reporting for work.

Although both the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service, and the TUC have been working quietly behind the scenes in the past week, the prevailing view both of the National Coal Board — as expressed by the chairman, Mr Ian Macgregor — and the Government, is that with the drift back maintaining its momentum, the National Union of Mineworkers leadership should be left to wallow in its own internal misfortune.

Coupled with the developing situation in Nottinghamshire and the return to work figures which yesterday was the biggest for any Monday since the middle of November, the board is content for the moment to do nothing.

He forecast that the numbers returning would maintain the present impetus and place the NUM in still greater difficulties.

The position in Nottinghamshire, with the near certainty of a breakdown union being formed, is causing the board considerable problems. The hawkish view, as represented by Mr Macgregor, is that the board should recognise the new union and negotiate with it.

But the doves on the board foresee difficulties if the board finds itself having to recognise two separate organisations on pay and conditions, and they fear that court battles could result over which was the authentic body.

An early-day motion on the coal strike has been sponsored by Mr David Howell, M.P. for five Labour M.P.s and one Liberal, calling for an independent inquiry. So far it has attracted 25 signatures. The approach is strongly endorsed by Mr Stan Orme, Labour's energy spokesman.

His official sacked, page 2. Leader comment, page 10.

## Russia in Mid-East talks

Continued from page one

which could be used for offensive purposes.

The Soviet acceptance of these explanations, and its apparent willingness not to fish in the troubled waters of the Gulf War, convinced the US that it was possible to deal with the Russians in the past it has sought to exclude them from detailed discussions.

A high US diplomatic source confirmed in Moscow last night that there had been a series of personal letters exchanged between President Reagan and President Chernenko. The correspondence had thoroughly discussed not only the terms and objectives of the agreement reached at Geneva, but also regional issues.

The source confirmed that a series of meetings had taken place between US and Soviet diplomats to discuss Southern Africa, Afghanistan, and the Middle East.

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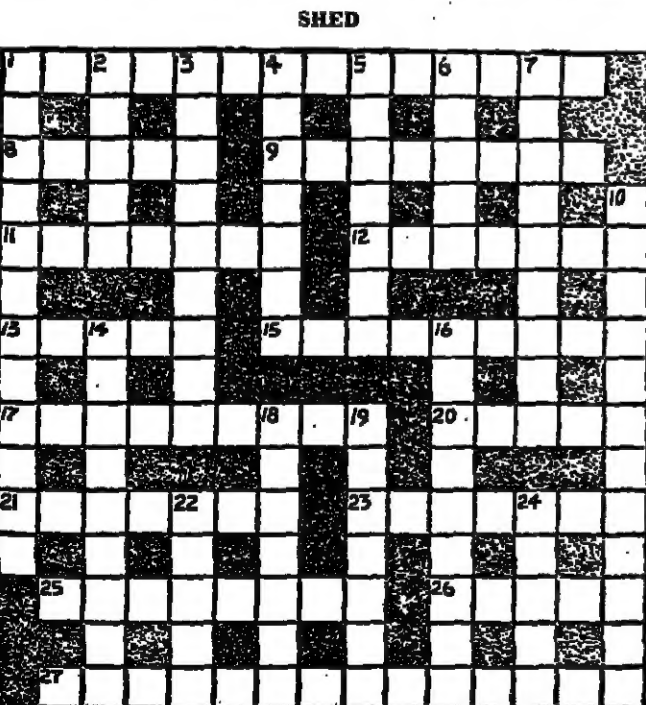
US Secretary of State, Mr Shultz, and the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr Gromyko, on ways to contain the Middle East crisis.

These direct and highly discreet exchanges between the two superpowers, which began last September over the meeting between President Reagan and Mr Gromyko, have evidently played a significant role in easing the way to the accord reached last week at Geneva.

Washington's readiness to discuss Middle East affairs directly with Moscow, after years of an American policy aimed at excluding the Soviet Union from any influence in the area, represents something of a change in the approach which has been matched by the surprising readiness on Moscow's part to discuss Afghanistan.

Mr Shultz said: "The United States has reassured Israel that talks planned with the Soviet Union are to be nothing more than an exchange of views at a low level, and that Washington had no intention of allowing Moscow a role in the region."

## GUARDIAN CROSSWORD 17,134



- ACROSS**
- Remus' mind is troubled: might be about a dream date? (9, 5).
  - Set the right pitch and turn the head of a journalist? (5).
  - Famished male leaves bird-house? (8).
  - Go in the van for a penny and fade into the distance? (7).
  - A shilling to encourage the operator? (7).
  - Secret agent mad about soldier on scene of battle? (5).
  - "A change of oil, Percy!" M. Shelley often produced this sort of literature? (5, 4).
  - Instant when one partner goes round coming back the same? (9).
  - Old copper ring round part of bike? (5).
  - Relieve donkey suffering? (7).
- DOWN**
- Came across a hearty sort of poet? (12).
  - On sounding number? (5).
  - Nude? What awful rudeness! (9).
  - I don't wonder, we hear? (7).
  - Sometime making alterations is in the "Rover's Return"? (7).
  - Shut up heartless nun? That's about right! (5).
  - Domestic group evinces laughter at function of storage space? (9).
  - Send back the food list: ruse to make staff the model of idleness? (12).
  - Forgiving about the letter? (9).
  - Place it differently: bring in a barrel of charm? (9).
  - Antique silver Oriental marketed? (4, 3).
  - Render clear the formerly dull? (7).
  - A bit different? (5).
  - Marine life, we hear, Mr Blackwood? (5).

Solution tomorrow

## THE WEATHER

### Freezing with snow

A RIDGE of high pressure extending from Scandinavia across Scotland will persist. Low pressure over Mediterranean is expected to move north causing strong cold northerly winds over England and Wales.

East of Great Britain, E. Anglia, E. Midlands Snow showers at first intensive snow showers, then sleet, then rain. Sleet showers at first intensive snow showers, then sleet, then rain. Sleet showers at first intensive snow showers, then sleet, then rain.

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### AROUND THE WORLD

Landing reports			
Paris	F	48	48
London	F	48	48
Edinburgh	F	48	48
Birmingham	F	48	48
Manchester	F	48	48
Cardiff	F	48	48
Belfast	F	48	48
Stockholm	F	48	48
Helsinki	F	48	48
Oslo	F	48	48
Copenhagen	F	48	48
Brussels	F	48	48
Amsterdam	F	48	48
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Warsaw	F	48	48
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Alexandria	F	48	48
Suez	F	48	48
Jeddah	F	48	48
Riyadh	F	48	48
Dhaka	F	48	48
Calcutta	F	48	48
Colombo	F	48	48
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Sapporo	F	48	48
Utsunomiya	F	48	48
Ma	F	48	48

LISTING-UP TIMES			
Wind	4.50	pm	to 5.07
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